

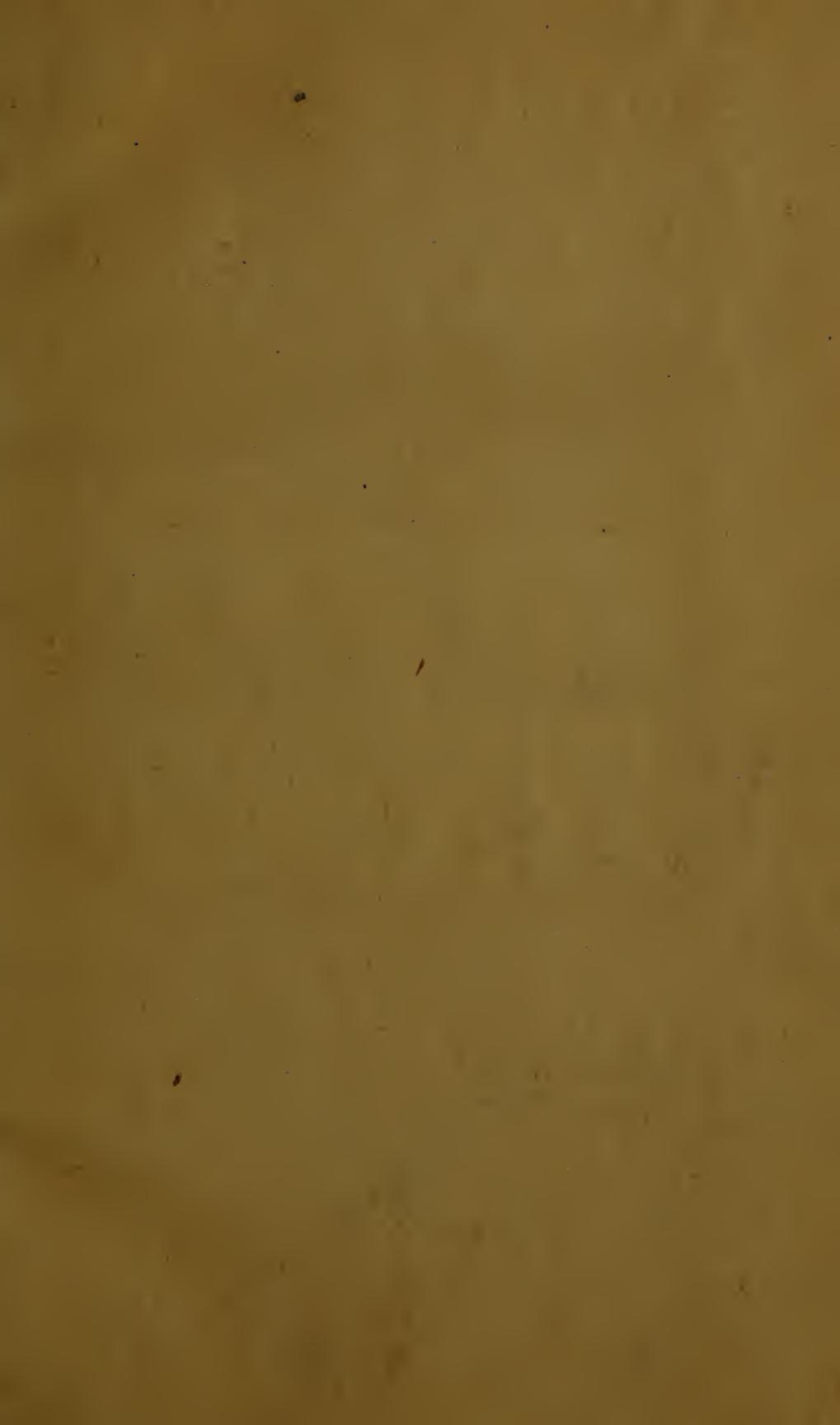
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



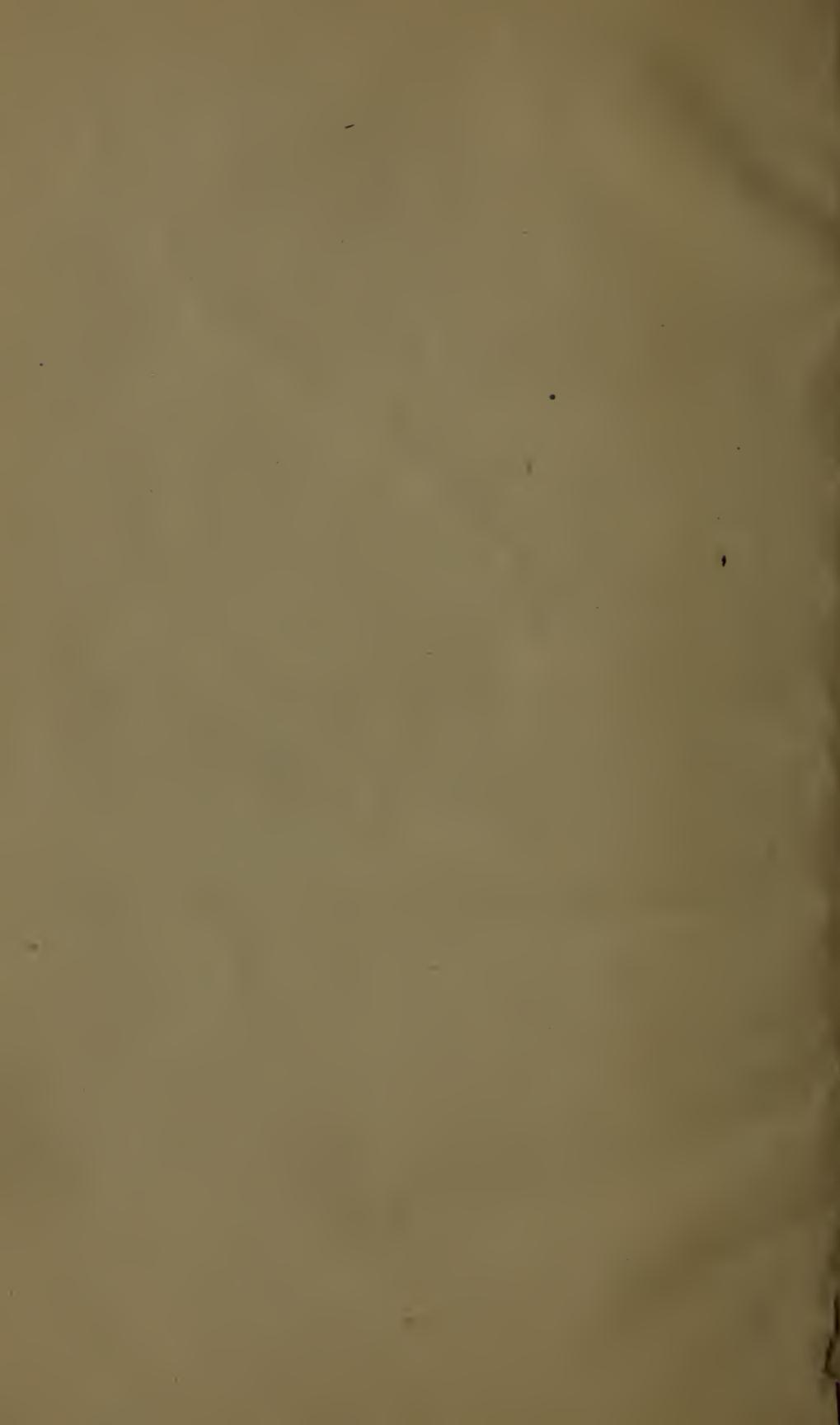
REVISED.
1837.

OUTLINES.

HELPS IN HISTORY.

MNEMONICS.

J. J. BRYANT.



HELPS IN HISTORY,

OR

U. S. HISTORY BY MNEMONICS.

Also

Outlines in U. S. Civil Government
And The Civil Government
OF MISSOURI.



J. J. BRYANT,
Burlington Junction, Missouri.

1887.

POST POWER PRESS PRINT.

Burlington Junction, Mo.

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INTRODUCTION.

The plan of this work, we believe, is entirely new. Its contents is the result of school-room labor, growing out of a desire to make the History of our country more attractive and interesting—a favorite study with the vast army of American students.

The object of this little book is to aid the pupil in studying and especially in remembering the most important events in the United States history. The great difficulty is to remember history after having studied it, but in this method the events are fixed and retained in the mind by means of verses, of which the first letter of each word is the first letter of the name or event to be remembered.

bered It will be clearly seen and easily understood that if one has the first letter of a name he can readily recall that name—and having the verses he has a key to the history.

This is not intended as a text book, but is to be used with any U. S. history as topics of the same.

Any history may be used for reference, but in its preparation Ridpath's has been the main guide. Great information, however, has been derived from the Barnes, Eclectic, Colonial, Venable, Wilson, Quackenbos, Swinton, and other histories.

Each verse is to be used as a group of topics. The teacher in assigning lessons may use his own judgment as to the number of topics to be given for a recitation.

Hoping that these topics will meet with the success that those met which were sent out in manuscript form, we venture to place them before the Teaching Public; and if the verses contain disconnected ideas, and if all are not constructed strictly according to the laws of prosody, let the critic write one himself before passing a final dicision.

Lists of questions are also given that the topics may be more complete. The pupil in searching for the answers, and comparing different authors, will learn to draw his own conclusions and think for himself.

With these introductory remarks, we cheerfully inscribe to our pupils and fellow teachers the "Helps in History."

Burlington Junction, Mo.,

THE AUTHOR.

June 1, 1887.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.



Outlines and Mnemonics.

THE Western Continent was probably first seen and partly explored by the Icelanders and Norwegians who gave it the name of Vinland. They visited the country several times, but never made any permanent settlements. Their discoveries resulted in nothing whatever. "The world was neither wiser nor better." The place was even forgotten by the Icelanders themselves. The curtain that had been lifted for a short period was lowered from the blue dome to the sea, and the New World again lay hidden from the white man. It was about five centuries before Europe made known to the world the existence of a new continent. No one then ever dreamed of the tragic scenes across the

 The outlines in this book will be found complete, and, if the instructor prefers, may be used without the verses.

waters, and that amid those scenes would spring up this, the mightiest nation the world has ever known.

About the close of the thirteenth century, Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, and others had journeyed East and returned with wonderful accounts of the riches of Cathay and the Islands of Cipango, then called the East Indies, but now known to be China and Japan. The great problem of the fifteenth century was to find a near route to India.

Toscannelli had suggested the idea of the rotundity of the earth, Sir John Mandeville confirmed it in the first English book ever written (A. D. 1356), and Columbus resolved to prove it by sailing westward and arriving at the East Indies. He sailed. The result was that in a short time the powers of Europe were sending out fleets to explore an unknown land.

Divisions of History.

According to "A Catechism of the History of the United States," history is divided into Ancient and Modern; which is also divided into Civil, Sacred, and Profane (Verse—All modern civilization stands preeminent):

Ancient History is an account of all events that took place from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ;

Modern History embraces an account of all events from the birth of Christ until the present time;

Civil History is an account of the rise, continuance, and fall of empires, kingdoms, and states;

Sacred History is that which is contained in the

Sacred Scriptures;

Profane History is properly the history of fabulous gods, and heroes of antiquity;

Ancient History is distinguished for the rise and fall of the four great empires: Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome (Verse.—Assyria's powerful government relaxed);

Modern History is distinguished for the invention of gunpowder, the art of printing, and discovery of America.

The history of our country is divided into five Periods, which are given by Ridpath as follows:

First. ABORIGINAL PERIOD; from remote antiquity to the coming of the white man, A. D. 986.

Second. VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY; 986—1607.

Third. COLONIAL PERIOD; 1607—1775.

Fourth. REVOLUTION AND CONFEDERATION; 1775—1789.

Fifth. NATIONAL PERIOD; 1789 to the present.

Verse.—A very choice republican nation.

Aboriginal Period.*

- 986.

1. Mound Builders.

Mounds.

Wares and Ancient Workshops.

2. Indians.

Origin.

Name.

Number.

Tribes.

Characteristics—Mode of living.

Personal appearance.

Dwellings.

* This outline, and others scattered through the book, are given in order to bring out the necessary points not included in the verses.

HELPS IN HISTORY.

- 2. Mode of hunting and fishing.
- Trading—money.
- Subsistence.
- Women.
- Character.
- Language.
- Religion.
- Government.

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES.

1. Define History.
2. What are the divisions of history?
3. Define Ancient history.
4. Define Modern history.
5. Define Civil, Sacred, and Profane history.
6. Give verse for divisions of history.
7. For what is Ancient history distinguished?
8. For what is Modern history distinguished?
9. Name the noted empires in Ancient history.
10. What idea did Toscanelli advance?
11. Who confirmed it? Who resolved to prove it?
12. What was the exciting problem of the 15th century?
13. Who was Marco Polo? Vasco De Gama?
14. Who were the Mound Builders? What is known concerning them?
15. Where are the Mounds found, and what do they contain?
16. How did men first reach America?
17. Sketch the main physical features of the U. S.
18. How did the natives of North America come to receive the name Indian?
19. Sketch the appearance, customs, and tribal divisions of the Indians.
20. Give periods of U. S. history. Verse.

Period of Voyage and Discovery.

986-1607

Below are given the verses and the voyagers and discoverers of the four nations, Spain, England, France and Holland. It will be observed that each verse is begun with the name of the nation to which the discoverers belong. This will enable the pupil to easily determine the nation under which each one sailed—obviating the great difficulty of remembering whether a certain one is a Spanish, English, French, or Dutch explorer.

SPANISH DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS.

"Can you make an egg stand on end?"

"The Fountain of Immortal Youth."

"The first requiems that were ever heard on the waters of the Mississippi."

Columbus,	1492.	Cortez,	1519.
Amerigo Vespucci,	1499.	Ayllon,	1525.
Leon (Ponce De),	1512.	Narvaez, .	1528.
Balboa,	1513.	De Soto,	1534.
Magellan,	1519.	Melendez,	1565.

Spain chose a leader, bearing moral character and noble, determined motives.*

*The student will notice that the first letter of each word in order is the initial letter of the names chronologically arranged.

Notes.—Columbus married Donna Felipa, daughter of a famous navigator in the Portuguese service. She was a great help to him, aiding him in his plans. It has lately been discovered that his remains were last interred at St. Domingo, Hayti, instead of Havana, Cuba, as is generally given by historians.

Amerigo Vespucci was born in Florence, Italy, in 1451; died in Seville, Spain, in 1512.

ENGLISH DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS.

“Prima Vista.”

Cabot	{ John, 1497. Sebastian, 1498.	Gilbert, (Gosnold 1602) 1583. Raleigh, 1584.
Martin Frobisher,	1578.	Pring, 1603.
Drake,	1579.	

England certainly might demand glorious republican principles.

FRENCH DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS.

“Bacchus Isle.”

Verrazzani,	1524.	Laudonniere,	1564.
Cartier,	1534.	De Monts,	1604.
Ribault,	1562.	Champlain,	1608.

France's vindicators couldn't restore Loudonniere's destroyed colony.

DUTCH DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS.

“The Half Moon.”

Hudson, 1609.	May, 1614.	Block, 1614.
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Holland has many beauties.

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES.

1. Who was Marco Polo?
2. Name the principal Spanish explorers.
3. Name the English explorers.
4. Give the French explorers.
5. Give the Dutch explorers.
6. Who discovered America? How many voyages did he make? From what port did he sail? When? How many vessels composed his fleet? Where do his remains now rest?
7. What reward did Columbus receive?
8. Give some idea of the character of Columbus.
9. What reward should he have received?
10. Give verse for the explorers of each nation.
11. Name the nations that made explorations in America?
12. Who first discovered the continent of North America?
13. Why was this continent named America instead of Columbia?
15. What is this country sometimes called?
16. Tell all you can about each explorer.
17. Who sailed in search of the Fountain of Youth?
18. Which one discoverd the Mississippi?
The St. Lawrence river? Lake Champlain?
Hudson river? In what year was each?
19. Which one kidnapped the Indians?
20. Who discovered the Pacific Ocean? Date?
21. Give the Periods in U. S. history. Verse.
22. Why did Columbus wish to sail to India?
23. Who made the first direct voyage to America?
24. What became of the Indians D'Ayllon kidnapped?
25. Make a list of the native animals of North America.
26. Who first tried to plant a colony in America?
27. What was the Spanish claim in America? The English? The French? The Dutch?
28. Who introduced the horse into this country?

21. Describe the expedition of De Narvaez. Its fate.
 Of De Soto. Of De Ayllon.
22. How were the Indians treated by the explorers?
23. Who were the Huguenots?
24. What is meant by "Lost Colony of Roanoke"?
25. Give name of first white child born in America.
26. Was Hudson a Dutchman?
27. Tell the story of Raleigh's smoking.
28. Had the nations at this time any idea of the extent of the country?
29. What discovery did Balboa make?
30. When, where and by whom was the first town in the U. S. founded?
31. What journey did Champlain make?
32. Write the names of ten of the most illustrious discoverers and explorers and substantiate your selection by telling what each one did.
33. Draw an outline map of North and South America and the West Indies, and write in the proper places names of the discoverers, with the dates.
34. What did the Indians think the ships of Columbus were?
35. Place a verse on the blackboard and pointing to the first letter of each word give all the names and events included in it.

The following may be made the basis of any biographical essay:

(Name).

1. Ancestry. Parents. Occupation. Grandparents.	2. Early Life. Birth. Time. Place. Early Childhood. Surroundings. Influences.	3. Manhood. School or College Education. Profession or Occupation. Achievements. Books written. Inventions. Discoveries.
Boyhood. Education. Companions. Proclivities.		4. Death. Time. Place. Circumstances attending.
		5. Character.

Colonial Period.

1607—1775.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN THE NEW WORLD.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Augustine (St.)	settled by the Spaniards,	1565.
Santa Fe.	" " "	1582.
Port Royal	" " " French,	1605.
Jamestown,	" " " English,	1607.
Quebec,	" " " French,	1608.
New York,	" " " Dutch,	1614.
Plymouth.	" " " Eng. Puritans,	1620.

Verse.—All should praise Jamestown's quiet, noble people.

FRENCH EXPLORERS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

"The white flag of the Desert."

Joliet, Hennepin, La Salle, Marquette.

Verse.—Justice has little mercy.

VIRGINIA—"The Old Dominion."

"He that will not work must not eat."—John Smith.

1607—SETTLED at Jamestown by the English.
(1609-10—Starving Time).

Charters	{ First in 1606. Second in 1609. Third in 1612.
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1619—HOUSE OF BURGESSSES.

1619—SLAVERY introduced.

1622—Indian Massacre.

1651—First Navigation Act.

1676—BACON'S REBELLION.

1732—Birth of Washington.

1765.—RESOLUTIONS OF VIRGINIA,
Governors.

VIRGINIA should have supported Bacon.

NEW YORK—"Empire State."

"Ever since the days of Captain Kidd,
The Yankees think there's money hid."

- 1614—SETTLED at New York by the Dutch.
- 1663—War with the Indians.
- 1664—SUBDUED by the English.
- 1680—First Colonial Congress.
- 1688—LEISLER's Insurrection.
- 1690—ATTACK on Schenectady by the Indians.
- 1696—KIDD's conspiracy.
- 1741—PLOT (Negro).
- 1765—Second Colonial Congress.
- 1770—BRITISH riot.

Governors.

NEW YORK suffered severe loss after Kidd's piracy began,

MASSACHUSETTS—"Bay State."

- "They thought an angel had been sent for their deliverance."
- 1620—SETTLED at Plymouth by Puritans.
- 1638—HARVARD College founded.
- 1639—Printing press (first) at Cambridge.
- 1675—PHILIP's (King) War.
- 1690—Paper money first issued.
- 1692—WITCHCRAFT excitement at Salem.
- 1704—"BOSTON NEWS LETTER," first newspaper.
- 1710—POST-OFFICE (first).
- 1761—ASSISTANCE (Writs of)
- 1770—TUMULT in Boston.
- 1773—"Tea Party,"
- 1774—BOSTON Port Bill.
- 1786—Shay's Rebellion.

Governors.

MASSACHUSETTS sustained her puritan worship by promptly accepting the Bible.

NEW JERSEY.

1623—Settled by the Dutch.
 1664—Permanent colonization.
 1677—Division of East and West Jersey.
 1702—Union of the Jerseys.
 1728—Separated from New York.
 Governors.

NEW JERSEY secured permanent divisions under separate governments.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—"Granite State."

1623—Settled at Portsmouth.
 1680—Becomes a distinct colony.
 1698—Re-united with Massachusetts.
 1741—Final separation from Massachusetts.
 Governors.

NEW HAMPSHIRE should be ready for grievances.

CONNECTICUT—"Nutmeg State."

1633—Settled at Windsor. [in America.
 1639—Adoption of constitution—first written one.
 1687—Hiding of the Charter—Charter Oak.
 1701—Yale College founded.
 Governors.

CONNECTICUT supports all her Yale graduates.

MARYLAND.

"Free Liberty of Religion."

1634—Settled at St. Mary's by Catholics.
 1639—Representative government established.
 1642—War with the Indians.
 1645—Clayborene's Rebellion.
 Governors.

MARYLAND surely retrograded when Clayborne governed.

RHODE ISLAND—“Little Rhody,”

1636—Settled at Providence.

1638—Hutchinson (Mrs. Anne) arrived.

1663—Charter.

1687—Andros’s Usurpation.

Governors.

RHODE ISLAND secured her charter and government.

DELAWARE—“Diamond State.”

1638—Settled by Swedes.

1655—Conquered by the Dutch.

1682—Final separation from New York.

1691—Separated from Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE’S settlers came from Sweden.

PENNSYLVANIA—“Keystone State.”

“I will found a colony for all mankind.”—Penn.

1643—SETTLED near Philadelphia by Swedes.

1681—Granted to Penn.

1682—TREATY with the Indians—Penn’s elm.

1683—PHILADELPHIA founded.

English freedom granted to all.

Ingratitude to Penn.

1774—CONTINENTAL (First) Congress.

1775—Second Continental Congress.

Governors.

PENNSYLVANIA secured the people’s confidence.

NORTH CAROLINA—"Turpentine State."

1663—Settled near the Albemarle Sound.
 1669—"Grand Model"—Locke's.
 1677—Rebellion of Culpepper.
 1711—Tuscaroras War.
 1744—Invaded by the Spaniards.
 Governors.

NORTH CAROLINA's settlers greatly revered their integrity.

SOUTH CAROLINA—"Palmetto State."

1670—SETTLED at Charleston.
 1670—LOCHE's Grand Model adopted.
 1686—ARRIVAL of Huguenots.
 1702—EXPEDITION against St. Augustine.
 1705—INDIAN war.
 1729—Royal government established.
 Governors.

SOUTH CAROLINA supports literary and educational institutions.

GEORGIA—"The Last of the Thirteen."

"In trust for the poor."

1733—Settled at Savannah by Oglethorp.
 1736—Whitefield, John and Charles Wesley.
 1740—Florida invaded.
 1742—Bloody Marsh Battle.
 1758—Episcopal Church established.
 Governors.

GEORGIA's settlers were favored by Episcopal governors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1606—London Company.

1606—Plymouth Company.

Character of colonists.

1637—Pequod War.

1643—Union of Colonies.

1651—Act (First Navigation).

1686—Andros appointed governor of all New England.

1689-97—King William's War. [England.

Cause.

Attack on Schenectady.

Sir Wm. Phipps.

Peace of Ryswick.

1702-13—Queen Anne's War.

Cause.

Attacks of the colonists.

At the South.

| St. Augustine.

At the North.

| Port Royal.

Treaty of Utrecht.

1733—Act (Importation).

1744-48—King George's War.

Cause.

Louisburg.

Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

1754-63—French and Indian War.

1765—Stamp Act.

1774—Act (Mutiny).

Science.

Colonial Habits.

Progress. { Historians.

Education, Literature.

Manufactures, Ministers.

Love pure chastity, perfectly unselfish actions
and kindred qualities, and keep from showing any
partiality.

French and Indian War.

"They run? They run?"

"Shall a young Buckskin teach a British General how to fight?"

Washington's mission, 1753.

EVENTS 1754. { Great Meadows.
Necessity, Fort.

EVENTS, 1755. { Braddock's Defeat.
Acadians driven into exile.
Edward, Fort. (Dieskau).

EVENT, 1756. Oswego captured by the French.

EVENT, 1757. William Henry, Fort, surrendered
[to Montcalm.

EVENTS, 1758. { Ticonderoga, Fort.
Capture of Louisburg by English.
Frontenac, Fort, cap't " " "
Du Quesne, " " " "

EVENTS, 1759. { Niagara, Fort, captured by English.
Ticonderoga, " " "
Quebec, " " " "

EVENTS, '60-'3—Indian Depredations.

EVENTS, 1763.—Peace of Paris. (Pontiac's Conspiracy).

We⁵⁴ greatly needed⁵⁵ brigs and equipments⁵⁶ of
war⁵⁷ to compel France's drilled⁵⁸ navy to quit
its⁶³ plundering.

Note.—In pointing off the above verse to indicate

the yearly events of the war, it will be found convenient to use the proper name, W. G. BOWTRIP.

Place 1753 before the first event (which begins with W); 54 before the first event commencing with G; '55 before the first event beginning with B; '56 before the first one beginning with o; '57 before the one beginning with w; '58 before the first one that begins with t; '59 before the first one beginning with n; '60 before the first commencing with r, and '63 before the first that commences with p.

TO THE PUPIL. Constantly use your note book and slate. "Once writing a topic is worth twice reciting it." Repeat and re-write time and again that which you find most difficult to remember. As you study a verse, place it on your slate and pointing to the first letter of each word, name the events and the dates. Erase and re-write until the topics are thoroughly memorized. Write the events on the slate or tablet and glancing at the first letter of the event, repeat the verse. Continue either, or both of these, until you can go to the blackboard, at your teacher's bidding, and write down the topics and the verse without any hesitation whatever. The secret of success in remembering dates depends entirely upon their repetition in connection with the verses. Bear in mind the necessity of your constant use of the pen and pencil in all your work. Write down every thing of interest that you can find in different histories and bring them to the recitation. Try to know something of each topic, and strive to be able to tell something about it in your own language. If you cannot express your thoughts nicely, keep trying. Cultivate originality of thought. Your greatest aim should be to think for yourself.

"Think for thyself—one good idea,
But known to be thine own,
Is better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown."

Make lists, from time to time, of the most noted men of our country, and, if possible, procure biographical sketches of them, and copy the same into your note book. Collect all the funny anecdotes that you can find bearing on the lesson. You can find a number of such in Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States. If you have not a Ridpath's History in school, secure one, as the topics are taken mostly from that history. Remember that our country's advancement depends far more on the conquests of peace than upon the results of war. "We ought to know more of men and their good deeds." With the Revolution, begin the study of men and their actions. Do not be in too much of a hurry. Get well what you go over. Work all the time for the purpose of knowing more of our country's history.

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES.

1. Name seven of the first permanent settlements in North America. Give date of each. Verse.
2. What inducements led Europeans to come to America?
3. Tell what you can about the London Company.
4. What territory was granted to this company?
5. What was the Plymouth Company?
6. Give the rights granted to it.
7. Which company was successful and what settlement did it make?
8. Give character of the Virginia colonists
9. What was their success?
10. What did John Smith do for the colony?
11. What story is told of Smith?
12. What name did he give to the coast he explored and drew a map of in 1614?
13. Give an account of John Locke's Grand Model.
14. Who governed Delaware? Georgia?
15. When was the first Indian Massacre?
16. What may be said of the colonists in regard to education?
17. Name some of the early missionary heroes that worked among the Indians.
18. From what did the early colonists suffer?
19. How did the whites treat the Indians?
20. Who was Lord Baltimore? Oglethorpe?
21. Give French explorers in Mississippi Valley.
22. What was La Salle's fate?
23. What was the cause of the French and Indian War? How long did this war last?
24. Give verse and principal events of the war.
25. Did the Indians assist the French or English?
26. What benefit was this war to the colonists?
27. Who were the French commanders in this war?
28. Repeat Wolfe and Montcalm's dying words.
29. Describe Washington's journey across the Alleghanies. For whom and to whom did he carry the message?
30. Tell what you can about the Old Charter Oak.
31. Give a sketch of Sir Edmond Andros.
32. Who was Captain Kidd?
33. What did Canonicus send to Governor Bradford? What did Bradford send back?
35. How much did Minuit pay the Indians for Manhattan Island?

36. Why was each colony so called? [gust, 1856.]
37. When was the Charter Oak blown down? Au-
38. What was the age of Penn's elm when blown down in 1810? 283 years old.
39. What is the calumet?
40. Give the motto of your State.
41. What are the people of the different states called? What are you?
42. What governor signed another's death warrant while drunk?
43. What is meant by the "hasty pudding of New England?"
44. What tea party is celebrated in our history?
45. Who, in a frail canoe on a stormy night, visited an Indian wigwam to save the lives of his enemies?
46. What persecuted people settled the different colonies?
47. Give the colonies that are named after a king or queen.
48. Name the colony that took the Bible as its guide.
49. Give the object that Penn, Lord Baltimore, and Oglethorpe each had in founding a colony in the New World.
50. Why is this country English rather than French?
51. Give the difference between the Pilgrims and Puritans.
51. What was the "town meeting" of the early New England times?
52. How did the English treatment of the Indians compare with the French?
53. Tell something of the Starving Time."
54. Give an account of the "Salem Witchcraft." Was the delusion common at the time?
55. Describe the marriage of Pocahontas..
56. What do you mean by February 11th, Old Style, and February 22nd, New Style?
57. Give an account of King Philip's war.
58. Tell the story of Dieskau's death.
59. Give the cause of Pontiac's war.
60. How did England treat the colonies?
61. Who fired the first gun of French and Indian war?
62. How many inter-colonial wars were there?
63. What did the Indians of Jamestown plant in order to grow ammunition?

Revolution and Confederation.

1775—1789.

Revolutionary War.

"Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III.
—may profit by their example."

"No taxation without representation."

CAUSES.

1. Taxation without Representation, or the Right of Arbitrary Government, claimed by Great Britain and denied by the Colonists;
2. France inciting the Colonists to rebel;
3. Character of the Colonists;
4. Public opinion among the Colonists;
5. George III's. character;
6. Acts passed by Parliament destructive of colonial liberty.*

Importation Act.	[Colonial liberty.*
Writs of Assistance.		
Stamp Act.		
Taxation on tea, glass, etc.		
Mutiny Act.		
Boston Port Bill.		

Verse.—Taxes from the Colonists paid George III. admirably.

* These acts, also the riots in New York and Boston and the Boston Tea Party, are considered the IMMEDIATE causes. The first five causes were the remote ones.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR—1775.

"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."—Ethan Allen.
"The war has begun."

Lexington.

Ticonderoga.

Crown Point, (Continental Congress.)

Bunker Hill.

Expedition against Quebec.

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR—"76."

"Ring! Ring!"
"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Evacuation of Boston.

Moultrie (Fort), (Sergeant Jasper)

Declaration of Independence.*

Island (Long).

Washington's Retreat, (White Plains).

Trenton.

THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR—1777,

"The darkest hour of the Revolution."
"These are the times that try men's souls."

Princeton.

Schuyler (Fort).

Bennington, ("Molly Stark")

Saratoga.

Brandywine, (La Fayette and Pulaski).

Germantown, (Lydia Durrah).

Valley Forge.

See committee, p. 26.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR—1778.

"Stand by now, my brave grenadiers!"—Gen. Charles Lee.

Treaty with France.

Monmouth. (Gen. Chas. Lee, "Mollie Pitcher.")
Newport.

Massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valleys.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE WAR—1779.

"I have not yet begun to fight."—Paul Jones.

Tryon in Connecticut.

Point (Stony) ("Mad Anthony").

Expedition of Sullivan against the Indians.

Savannah, (Sergeant Jasper and Pulaski).

Naval battle of Paul Jones.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE WAR—1780.

"The British soldier trembles,
When Marion's name is told."

"Beware your Northern laurels do not turn to Southern willows."

Charleston.

Camden.

Treason of Arnold.

Marion and Sumter. (King's Mountain.)

SEVENTH YEAR OF THE WAR—1781.

"The final struggle."

Arnold's Depredations.

Cowpens.

Greene's Retreat (Guilford Court House).

Eutaw Springs.

Yorktown ("Past two o'clock and Cornwallis is taken").

The Close of The War.

The eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington.—April 19, 1783.

“With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you.”—Washington, Dec. 4, 1783.

Treaty of Peace—Preliminary treaty November 30, 1782. A cessation of hostilities was proclaimsd April 19, 1783. Final treaty was made at Paris September 3, 1783.

⁷⁵ Let that courteous, beneficial education⁷⁶ elevate my depraved intellect with thy⁷⁷ pure, sublime, beneficent simplicity by giving vividly⁷⁸ to me noble motives,⁷⁹ thus perpetuating every sensible notion⁸⁰ concerning courtesy to mankind⁸¹ and consequently gilding eternally your⁸² thoughts.

Note.—Counting the events in 1775, we find that there are 5; in '76, 6; in '77, 7; in '78, 4; in '79, 5; in '80, 4; in '81, 5.—No. 5,674,545. By using this number, the student will have no trouble in pointing off the verse. Pupils should be drilled in pointing off the verse, so that they can easily tell in what year each event occurred.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE COMMITTEE.

Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Sherman, Livingston.
Justice forms a shining light.

MAJOR ANDRE'S CAPTURERS.

Paulding, Van Wart, Williams.—Pure virtue wins.

Confederation and Union.

"We are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow."—Washington

1. Condition of the country.
 - | Finances.
 - | Jealousies between the States.
2. Kinds of Government.
 - | Confederate,
 - | Time and Duration.
 - | Articles of Confederation.
 - | Preparation, adoption and ratification.
 - | Peculiarities and defects.
 - | National convention.
 - | By whom called.
 - | Objects.
 - | Results.
- | Federal.
 - | Time and Duration.
 - | Constitution. *
 - | Its origin and six objects.
 - | Adoption and ratification.
 - | Provisions.
 - | Legislative Department.
 - | Senate,
 - | House of Representatives
 - | Executive Department.
 - | President,
 - | Cabinet.
 - | Judicial Department.

* For complete outline, see p. I. of Outlines.

TEN GREAT STEPS IN POLITICAL PROGRESS

1680. First Colonial Congress, representing four colonies, met at New York, to provide means of union for defense, against the French.
1765. Second Colonial Congress, representing nine colonies, met at New York, to avert conflict with Great Britain.
1774. First Continental Congress, representing eleven colonies, met at Philadelphia.
1775. Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.
1776. Articles of Confederation were laid before Congress.
1777. Adoption of the Articles of Confederation by congress, at Yorktown.
1781. Ratification of the Articles, and the thirteen States become a Confederation.
1787. Adoption of the Constitution at Philadelphia by a convention of twelve States,
1788. Ratification of the Constitution by eleven States, and they become a firm UNION.
1789. National Government was organized according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Verse.—From some five sections, articles are registered and rightly numbered.

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES.

1. What were the causes of the Revolution?
2. Repeat the verse for the Revolutionary war.
3. What is the No. used in pointing off the verse?
4. For what is the fourth of July memorable?

5. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
6. Give verse and name of committee.
7. Give Major Andre's capturers.
8. When was the "Stars and Stripes" adopted as an emblem of our nationality? and when and where was the first flag made?
9. Give an account of Benedict Arnold's treason.
10. Write the verse off and pointing to the first letter of each word name the events of the war, giving year in which each occurred.
11. Give an account of the invasion of Canada.
12. Write an account of Washington up to 1775.
13. Tell what the Congress of 1775 did.
14. Give an account of five events of 1775.
15. " " six " 1776.
16. " " seven " 1777.
17. Tell the story of Valley Forge.
18. Give a sketch of Burgoyne's Campaign.
19. Where did Burgoyne surrender?
20. Give four events of 1778.
21. Give an account of the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valleys.
22. On what mission were Deane, Franklin and Lee sent?
23. Give an account of Tryon's depredations.
24. Give an account of five events of 1779.
25. " " four events of 1780.
26. " " five events of 1781.
27. Tell something of Paul Jones.
28. What were the terms of peace?
29. What induced the colonies to make a closer union?
30. Give a full account of the Ten Steps in Political Progress.
31. Give verse for the same.
32. When were Articles of Confederation adopted?
33. When was the Constitution adopted?
34. In what battle was Betty Stark the watchword?
35. Where is the "Cradle of Liberty?"
36. Where did a fog save our army? A rain?
37. How did a half witted boy once save a fort from capture?
38. What battle occurred when both armies were marching to make a night attack upon each other?
39. What general rushed into battle without orders and won it?

40. By whom, and under what circumstance, was the expression used, "Give me liberty or give me death?"?
41. In what battle did Washington show the most brilliant generalship?
42. Name some celebrated foreigners who have fought for us.
43. What rendered Valley Forge memorable?
44. Who was "Poor Richard."?
45. What battle did Gen. Gates win? Lose?
46. What battles did Washington win? Lose?
47. Ought Andre to have been executed?
48. What was meant by "Writs of Assistance"?
49. What was meant by the "minute men"?
50. Was Washington ever wounded in battle?
51. What was done with Dorr?
52. Who was Washington's strongest rival?
53. Who were the "Green Mountain Boys"?
54. What fort was carried by a midnight assault?
55. What was the "Conway Cabal"?
56. Who was the "Carolina Game Cock"?
57. Who was the "Bayard of the South"?
58. Who said, "Hunger is the best sauce"?
59. What colonel with four men captured five British vessels (four of them loaded with heavy guns) and a detachment of the army? Colonel White captured Captain French on the Ogeechee, by stratagem.
60. Who was Old Put?
61. Was the Continental Congress in session when Ethan Allen demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga?
62. Who was Paul Jones?
63. What early document contains the germ of the Articles of Confederation and of the Constitution? The plan of perpetual union proposed by Benjamin Franklin, in 1754.
64. When did a house save the British from defeat?

National Period.

1789—

“E Pluribus Unum.”

WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1789—1797.

“The father of his country.”

“First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

1789—Washington, first President.

1789—Adams, Vice-President.

CABINET { Jefferson, Secretary of State,
 Hamilton, “ “ Treasury.
 Knox, “ “ War,
 Randolph, Attorney General.

1789—Chief Justice, John Jay.

1789—North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

1790—Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.

1790—Seat of government at Philadelphia.

1791—Bank of the United States chartered.

1791—DEFEAT of St. Clair.

1791—ADMISSION of Vermont into the Union.

1792—Admission of Kentucky into the Union.

1792—Washington re-elected President.

1792—Adams re-elected Vice-President.

1793—GENET, French Minister in Philadelphia.

1794—WHISKY Insurrection.

1794—WAYNE's Victory.

1795—JAY's Treaty.

1795—ALGIERS Treaty.

1796—Admission of Tennessee into the Union.

1796—Election of Adams and Jefferson.

WASHINGTON certainly deserved America's gratitude, which was justly awarded.*

* The number of topics included in the verses for the several presidential terms correspond to the number of years that each president served.

JOHN ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION.

1797—1801.

"The Firm Federalist." "The Colossus of Independence."
 "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute."

1797—Adams, President.

1797—Jefferson, Vice-President.

1798—WAR with France.—The "Quasi War."

1799—WASHINGTON died at Mount Vernon, Dec.
14th, a. 67.—"Tis well."

1800—Treaty with France.

1800—Indiana Territory organized.

1800—ALIEN and Sedition laws passed.

1800—SEAT of government changed from Philadelphia to Washington City.

1800—Election of Jefferson and Burr.

ADAMS was wise and sincere.

JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1801—1809.

"The Sage of Monticello."
 "Writer of the Declaration of Independence."
 "He fired his pistol in the air."

1801—Jefferson, President.

1801—Burr, Vice-President.

1802—ADMISSION of Ohio into the Union.

1803—WAR with the Barbary States, (Decatur).

1803—PURCHASE of Louisiana for \$15,000,000.

1804—HAMILTON killed by Burr in a duel.

1804—Jefferson re-elected President.

1804—George Clinton, Vice-President.

1805—Michigan Territory organized.

1805—EXPEDITION of Lewis and Clark.

1806—BURR's conspiracy.

1807—EMBARGO Act,

1807—STEAMBOAT invented by Fulton.

1808—Election of Madison and Clinton.

JEFFERSON's administration was perfectly harmonious, excepting Burr's evil schemes.

MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1809—1817.

“The True Republican.”

1809—Madison, President.

1809—Clinton, Vice-President.

1809—Harrison's treaty at Fort Wayne.

1811—Tippecanoe Battle.

1812—War of 1812.

1812—Admission of Louisiana into the Union.

1812—Re-election of Madison. Gerry, V.-Pres.

1816—Admission of Indiana into the Union.

1816—Algiers War.

1816—Election of Monroe and Tompkins.

MADISON, having this worthy accomplishment,
readily acquired an education.

War of 1812.

“The Right of Search.”

“Free Trade and Sailor's Rights.”

EVENTS, 1812 { Brownstown.
Detroit surrendered.
Queenstown.

EVENTS, 1813 { Frenchtown.
Toronto.
Fort George,
Fort Meigs.
Fort Mims.
Thames.
Crysler's Field.

EVENTS, 1814.	Emuefau.
	Horseshoe Bend.
	Chippewa.
	Miller's bravery at Niagara, or Erie (Ft.). [Lundy's Lane.
	Bladensburg.
	Washington Captured.
	Plattsburg.
	McHenry (Ft.).
	Hartford Convention.
	Florida Invaded.

EVENT. 1815.—Orleans (New).—“Behind the Cotton bales,”

¹²Be dauntless, quiet,¹³ faithful to friends, that conscience,¹⁴ earth's highest counselor, may extend blessings which purify many hearts for trying ¹⁵ordeals.

Note. Use the word “feoff” for pointing off this war into its yearly events.

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812.
“Don't give up the ship!”

“We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

American.	British.	Where fought.
President	and Little Belt.	Off Virginia coast.
¹² Constitution	“ Guerrière.	Off Massachusetts.
Wasp	“ Frolic.	Off North Carolina.
United States	“ Macedonian.	Near Canary Is.
Constitution	“ Java.	Off San Salvador.
¹³ Hornet	“ Peacock.	Off Demarara.
Chesapeake	“ Shannon.	Massachusetts Bay.
Argus	“ Pelican.	British Channel.
Enterprise	“ Boxer.	Off coast of Maine.
Lawrence	“ Detroit.	Lake Erie.
¹⁴ Essex	“ Phœbe.	— Harbor of Valparaiso.
¹⁵ Constitution	“ Levant.	— Off Madeira Island.
Hornet	“ Penguin.	— Off Brazil.

Public laws^{1,2} cannot govern with favor unless man can judge^{1,3} how powerfully Congress secures and passes every bill legitimately declaring^{1,4} expressed powers,^{1,5} controlling lawfully his principles.

Note. The word "Check" may be used in pointing off the verse for the naval battles. It will be noticed that in this verse, the words go in pairs—the first and second words standing for the first battle, the third and fourth words for the second battle, the fifth and sixth words for the third battle, and so on through the verse; and that the first word of each pair stands for the American vessel and the second for the British vessel.

MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION.

1817—1825.

"The Poor but Spotless President."

"The era of good feeling."

- 17 Monroe, President.
- 17 Tompkins, Vice-President.
- 17 ADMISSION of Mississippi into the Union.
- 18 Admission of Illinois into the Union.
- 19 Admission of Alabama into the Union.
- 19 PURCHASE of Florida from Spain, \$5,000,000.
- 20 Monroe re-elected President.
- 20 Tompkins re-elected Vice-President.
- 20 ADMISSION of Maine into the Union.
- 20 COMPROMISE (Missouri).
- 21 Rise of the Slavery agitation.
- 21 ADMISSION of Missouri into the Union.
- 23 MONROE Doctrine.
- 24 VISIT of LaFayette.
- 25 HOUSE of Representatives elect President.

MONROE, always pure and conscientious, acquired many virtuous habits.

J. Q. ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION.

1825—1829.

“The old man eloquent.” “The Walking Vocabulary.”

- 25—Adams, President.
- 25—Calhoun, Vice-President.
- 26—Treaty with the Creek Indians.
- 26—Death of Jefferson and Adams, July 4th.
- 28—Tariff question agitated.
- 28—Election of Jackson and Calhoun.

ADAMS truly deserved the eulogy.

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1829—1837.

- “The Fighting President,” “Old Hickory.”
- “To the victors belong the spoils.”
- “The Union! It must and shall be preserved.”
- “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”
- “I would rather be right than be President.”—Clay.

- 29—Jackson, President.
- 29—Calhoun, Vice-President.
- 32—DEBATE between Hayne and Webster
[Carolina.]
- 32—NULLIFICATION doctrine declared by South
- 32—WAR with Black Hawk.
- 32—Jackson re-elected President.
- 32—Van Buren, Vice-President.
- 34—INDIAN Territory organized.
- 35-39—SEMINOLE War.
- 36—ADMISSION of Arkansas into the Union.
- 36—ELECTION of Van Buren and Johnson.
- 37—ADMISSION of Michigan into the Union.

JACKSON denounced nullification wrong in strong
and enforceable articles.

VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION.

1837—1841.

“The Shrewd Statesman.”

“The first President born after the Revolution.”

- 37—Van Buren, President.
- 37—Johnson, Vice-President.
- 37—Panic in finances.
- 37—Sub-Treasury Bill.
- 39—Nauvoo founded by the Mormons.
- 40—Hard Cider and Log Cabin Campaign.
- 40—Election of Harrison and Tyler.

Van Buren possessed some noble habits.

HARRISON AND TYLER'S ADMINISTRATION.

1841—1845.

“The Hero of Tippecanoe.” “The Accidental President.”
“Tippecanoe and Tyler too.”

- 41—Harrison, President.
- 41—Tyler, Vice-President.
- 41—Harrison's death one month after his inauguration, and Tyler becomes President.
- 41—Repeal of Sub-Treasury Bill.
- 41—Veto of the United States Rank Charter and resignation of the President's cabinet.
- 42—Webster-Ashburton Treaty.
- 43—Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island.
- 44—Magnetic Telegraph invented by Morse.
- 44—Election of Polk and Dallas.
- 45—Admission of Texas into the Union.
- 45—Admission of Florida into the Union.

Harrison and Tyler were doubtless much admired.

POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.

1845—1849.

“The Young Hickory of Democracy.”

“Fifty-four forty or fight.” “All Oregon or none.”

45 Polk, President.
 45 Dallas, Vice President.
 45 Annexation of Texas.
 46 WAR declared against Mexico.
 46 Smithsonian Institution organized.
 46 ADMISSION of Iowa into the Union.
 46 Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°.
 48 Department of the Interior organized.
 48 GUADALUPE Hidalgo treaty.
 48 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
 48 GOLD discovered in California.
 48 Election of Taylor & Fillmore.

POLK was a good governor.

Mexican War.

“General Taylor never surrenders.”

“A little more grape, Captain Bragg.”

EVENTS, 1846.	{ Palo Alto, Rasaca de la Palma, Matamoras, Monterey, Fremont in California—"The Path-finder of the Rocky Mts." Doniphan's March.
EVENTS, 1847.	{ Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, [captured.] Cerro Gordo—"The wooden leg" Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec.

Verse.—⁴⁶Pure religion makes man's faith divine⁴⁷by virtually conferring clear conscientious moral control.

Note. In 1846 there are 6 topics, and in '47, 7.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.

1849—1853

“Old Rough and Ready.” “Second Accidental President.”

“I have tried to do my duty.”—Taylor's last words.

- 49 Taylor, President.
- 49 Fillmore, Vice President,
- 49 New Mexico Territory organized,
- 49 Renewal of the Slavery agitation.
- 50 Taylor's death July 9th.
- 50 Fillmore becomes President July 9th.
- 50 ADMISSION of California into the Union.
- 50 OMNIBUS Bill. [ernment.
- 50 Texas cedes territory to the general gov-
- 51 LOPEZ's expedition.
- 52 Louis Kossuth's visit.
- 51 FUGITIVE Slave law.
- 52 Election of Pierce and King.

TAYLOR and FILLMORE are of like faith.

PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.

1853—1857.

“The Yankee President.”

“Bleeding Kansas.” “Popular Sovereignty.”

- 53 Pierce, President.
- 53 King, Vice-President.
- 53 Route for a Pacific Railroad explored.
- 53 GADSDEN purchase.
- 53 Arctic expedition of Kane.
- 53—60 Walker's filibustering expeditions.
- 54 OSTEND Manifesto.
- 54 TREATY with Japan.

54—World's Fair at New York.
 54—Martin Koszta Affair.
 54—Kansas-Nebraska Bill—"The Little Giant."
 54—Kansas civil war.
 54—Election of Buchanan and Breckenridge.
 PIERCE gratuitously offered to work.

BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

1857→1861.

"The Bachelor President."

57 Buchanan, President.
 57 Breckenridge, Vice-President.
 57 DRED Scott Decision.
 57 Mormon Rebellion in Utah.
 57 Personal Liberty Bill.
 58 TELEGRAPH Cable, first across the Atlantic.
 58 Minnesota admitted into the union.
 58 Paraguay Troubles.
 58 Admission of Oregon into the Union.
 59 Washington Irving's death, aged 79.
 60 Walker's filibustering schemes defeated.
 60 Election of Lincoln and Hamlin.
 60 SOUTH Carolina secedes.
 61 Star of the West fired upon.
 61 Ten Southern States secede.
 61 CONFEDERATE Congress met at Montgomery
 Alabama, February 4th and the Confed-
 erate States of America organized Febru-
 ary 8th, with Jefferson Davis President,
 and Alexander H. Stevens, Vice-President
 BUCHANAN denounced the Southern Confederacy.

For list of seceded States, see page 52.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION

1861—1869.

“Honest Abe.” “The Railsplitter.”

“Father of Emancipation.” “Third Accidental President.”

- 61 Lincoln, President.
- 61 Hamlin, Vice-President.
- 61 Civil War.
- 61 SUMPTER (Ft.) fired upon April 12—“The first gun fired from a Confederate battery.
- 61 First bloodshed, April 19, in Baltimore.
- 61 Call by the President for 75,000 men.
- 61 Call by the President for 500,000 men.
- 61 MASON and Slidell captured.
- 61 ADMISSION of Kansas into the Union.
- 63 EMANCIPATION Proclamation, January 1.
- 63 West Virginia admitted into the Union.
- 63 President orders drafts for 200,000 troops.
- 64 President calls for 300,000 men.
- 64 Nevada admitted into the Union.
- 64 Lincoln re-elected President.
- 64 Andrew Johnson elected Vice-President.
- 65 LEE's surrender April 9th—close of War.
Lincoln's Assassination April 14th, and death 15th—Johnson becomes President.
- 65 PROCLAMATION, Amnesty
- 66 Tennessee re-admitted into the Union.
- 66 ATLANTIC Cable laid.
- 67 ALASKA purchased for \$7,200,000.
- 67 Nebraska admitted into the Union.
- 68 SEVEN seceded states re-admitted [into the Union—Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, N. and S. Carolina.
- 68 Impeachment of President Johnson and his acquittal.
- 68 Election of Grant and Colfax.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON served most ardently every loyal principal at stake.

The Civil War.

"This is a nation and not a league."--Andrew Jackson

CAUSES.*

1. Different construction put upon the national Constitution by the people of the North and South.
2. System of labor in the North and in the South.
3. Want of intercourse between the people of the North and the South.
4. Publication of sectional books.
5. Evil influence of demagogues.

Verse.—Did slavery work public evil?

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR—1861.

"On to Richmond!"

"See, there's Jackson standing like a stone wall!"

Sumpter (Fort).

Bull Run.

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR—1862.

"I propose to move immediately upon your works."—Grant.
"The Battle of the Iron Ships."

Henry and Donelson (Forts).

[box.]

Monitor and Merrimac.—"The Yankee Cheese-Shiloh.—"The old log church."

* The following are subordinate causes: Missouri Compromise, Nullification, Annexation of Texas, Fugitive Slave Law, Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Dred Scott Decision, John Brown's Raid, and the agitation of Slavery question by Abolitionists—all growing out of Slavery. The election of a Northern man for President, the secession of States, and the attack on Fort Sumpter are the immediate causes of the war.

Williamsburg.
 Fair Oaks.
 Seven Days Battle.
 Cedar Mountain.
 Antietam.
 Munfordsville.
 Iuka.
 Corinth.
 Perryville.
 Fredericksburg.
 Murfreesborough.

THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR—1863

“The Turning point of the war.”

“We shall nobly save, or meanly lose the last best hope of earth.”
 —Abraham Lincoln.

Proclamation (Emancipation.)
 Chancellorsville.
 Gettysburg.
 Vicksburg,
 Morgan’s Raid.
 Siege of Chickamauga.—(Chattanooga.)
 Lookout Mountain.
 Missionary Ridge.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR—1864.

“I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.”—Grant.

“Turn boys, turn, we are going back.”—Sheridan.

Red River Expedition.
 Wilderness.
 Spottsylvania.
 Sheridan’s Raid.
 Harbor (Cold).
 Atlanta.
 Petersburg.
 Down to the Sea.—Sherman.
 Franklin and Nashville.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

1865.

"Men, we have fought through this war together, I have done the best I could for you."—Lee.

Richmond burned.
Lee's Surrender.

⁶¹Sin becomes, ⁶²however, more severe when followed so closely, and may irradicate christain ⁶³energies from many pure characters, giving vice more sway, leaving many ⁶⁴religious works scarcely supported here, and partially destroying free religious liberty.

Note. Use the word Herring for pointing off the above verse—following the directions for pointing off the verses for the other wars.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

1869—1877.

"The Silent President."

"Bright on the banner of lily and rose,
Lo! the last sun of our century sets."

"The Atlantic wedded to the Pacific."

- 69 Grant, President.
- 69 Colfax, Vice-President.
- 69 PACIFIC Railroad completed—"The Golden spike."
- 70 Fifteenth Amendment adopted.
- 70 STATES re-admitted into the Union: Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.
- 71 Burning of Chicago. O'Leary's cow.

72 ALABAMA claims settled,
 72 Grant re-elected President.
 72 Wilson elected Vice-President.
 72 GREAT fire in Boston.
 72 Boundary dispute between the United States
 and Great Britain settled.
 73 MODOC War.
 73 CREDIT Mobilier investigation.
 73 Crisis in Finance.
 74 Sumner (Charles) died, aged 63.
 76 CENTENNIAL Celebration.
 76 Colorado admitted into the Union.
 76 SIOUX War.
 77 Settlement of the disputed Presidency by a
 Joint High Commission.

GRANT's political success and great military career
 closed suddenly.

HAYES'S ADMINISTRATION.

1877—1881.

“The Policy President.”

“He serves his party best, who serves his country best.”

77 Hayes, President.
 77 Wheeler, Vice-President.
 77 Nez Perce War.
 77 Remonetization of Silver.
 78 HALIFAX Fishery Commission awards Great
 Britain \$5,500,000.
 78 YELLOW Fever Epidemic.
 78 Establishment of Chinese Embassy in the
 United States.
 78 ESTABLISHMENT of Life Saving Service of U.S.
 79 Specie Payment resumed.
 79 Grant's tour of the world completed.
 80 CENSUS—50,155,783.
 80 Election of Garfield and Arthur.

HAYES had your entire confidence.



GARFIELD AND ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION.

1881—1885.

“The Teacher President.” “Fourth Accidental.”

81 Garfield President.
 81 Arthur, Vice President.
 81 Star Route frauds.
 81 ASSASSINATION of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, July 2. d, Sept. 19.
 81 Arthur becomes President, Sept. 19.
 81 Yorktown Centennial.
 82 EXECUTION of Guiteau.
 82 Longfellow's death.
 82 GREELY Expedition.
 82 Floods in the Mississippi Valley—100,000 persons left homeless.
 82 Chinese Immigration forbidden for 10 yrs.
 83 The Brooklyn Bridge—5,989 feet long.
 83 Civil Service Bill.
 83-4 Ohio floods.
 83 Tariff Bill.
 84 Riot in Cincinnati.
 84 Election of Cleveland and Hendricks.
 84 Completion of the Washington Monument Dec. 6—the highest structure in the world—555 feet high.
 84 Opening of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, Dec.
 85 Washington Monument Unveiled, Feb., 21.
 GARFIELD and ARTHUR are ever greatly reverenced.

 In the outlines for the colonies and the presidential terms, only the most important events are included in the verses. This is thought best, since the class should not try to commit a great number of dates. It would be better to commit the dates of the presidential terms rather than try to remember all the dates of the verses. Let the pupil, in giving a verse and the events, give the date of that President's term of office.

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.
1885-18—.

“Vetoing President.”

- 85 Cleveland, President.
- 85 Hendricks, Vice-President.
- Cabinet, { Secretary of State, Bayard.
 “ “ Treasury, Fairchild,
 “ “ War, Endicott.
 Attorney General, Garland.
 Postmaster General, Vilas.
 Secretary of Navy, Whitney.
 “ “ Interior, Lamar.
- 85 GRANT's death.
- 85 Vice-President Hendricks' death.
- 85 TROUBLES in Oklahoma.
- 85 COTTON Centennial Exposition at New Orleans closed in June.
- 86 HOAR Succession Bill.

CLEVELAND gained the contest, however.

The following blank form may be filled out with a pencil and, as cabinet officers change, the names erased and the blank filled out again:

.....
(Name of President.)

CABINET.

- Sec'y of State,
- Sec'y of Treasury,
- Sec'y of War,
- Attorney General,
- Postmaster General,
- Sec'y of Navy,
- Sec'y of Interior,

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES.

Washington,	Jackson,	Fillmore,	Hayes,
Adams,	Van Buren,	Pierce	Garfield,
Jefferson,	Harrison,	Buchanan,	Arthur,
Madison,	Tyler,	Lincoln,	Cleveland.
Monroe,	Polk,	Johnson,	
Adams,	Taylor.	Grant,	

With a just motive Mr. Andrew Jackson ventured, however, to pursue those firm principles, before letting J. G. Hayes go after council.

PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES

Louisiana,	purchased in	1803	for \$15,000,000.
Florida,	" "	1819	" \$5,000,000.
Mexican Cession	" "	1848	" \$15,000,000.
Gadsden Purchase,	" "	1853	" \$20,000,000.
Alaska,	" "	1867	" \$7,200,000.

Little follies make great absurdities.

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

Vermont admitted	1791.	Michigan admitted	1837.
Kentucky	" 1792.	Florida	" 1845.
Tennessee	" 1796.	Texas	" 1845.
Ohio	" 1802.	Iowa	" 1846.
Louisiana	" 1812.	Wisconsin	" 1848.
Indiana	" 1816.	California	" 1850.
Mississippi	" 1817.	Minnesota	" 1858.
Illinois	" 1818.	Oregon	" 1859.
Alabama	" 1819.	Kansas	" 1861.
Maine,	" 1820.	West Virginia	" 1863.
Missouri	" 1821.	Nevada	" 1864.
Arkansas	" 1836.	Nebraska	" 1867.
		Colorado	" 1876.

Virtue keeps them, of late, infinitely more inti-

mate, and mitigates more and more faithfully their irresolute wills, conferring more ostensibly kindnesses which never need criticising.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Starving Time, (Salem Witchcraft, 1692,)	1609-10.
Negro Plot.	1741.
Mason and Dixon Line,	1767.
Massacre at Boston,	1770.
Allen and Sedition Laws,	1800.
Expedition of Lewis and Clark.	1804.
Monroe Doctrine,	1823.
Mormons,	1830-40.
Tariff Question,	1832.
Institution (Smithsonian),	1846.
Discovery of Gold in California,	1848.
Fugitive Slave Law.	1851.
Lopez's Expedition,	1851.
Dred Scott Decision,	1857.
Alabama Claims,	1872.
Credit Mobilier investigation, (Centennial '76)	1873.
Financial Crisis,	1873.
Hoar Succession Bill,	1886.

Sin never made an existence more miserable than it did for Lucifer, driven and cast from Heaven.

ACTS AND BILLS.

Navigation Act,	1751.	Treasury(Sub-) Bill, 1837.
Importation Act,	1733.	Wilmot Proviso, 1846.
Stamp Act,	1765,	Omnibus Bill. 1850.
Boston Port Bill,	1774.	Nebraska(Kan-)Bill, 1854.
Embargo Act,	1807.	Specie resumption act '76.
Mo. Compromise	1820.	Chinese Bill 1882.

Now, I shall beseech every man to work on no such conditions.

REBELLIONS AND INSURRECTIONS.

Clayborne's Reb..	1645.	Whiskey Ins..	1794.
Bacon's ..	1676.	Burr's Conspiracy	1806.
Culpepper's ,.	1677.	Brown's Ins.	1859.
Leisler's Ins.	1688.	Railroad Strike.	1877.
Shay's Reb.	1786.		

Conscience becomes clear like sunshine, when beautified by religion.

VERSE OF FIRSTS—FOR REVIEW.

First Inhabitants.

“ Discoverers.	
“ Child—(Snorri and Virginia Dare.)	
“ Settlements.	
“ Book,	1608.
“ Introduction of Slavery,	1619.
“ House of Burgesses,	1619.
“ Ballot Box,	1634.
“ Colleges { Harvard,	1638.
“ { William and Mary,	1692.
“ { Yale,	1701.
“ Printing Press,	1638.
“ Union of Colonies,	1643.
“ Paper Money, (Newspaper, 1704),	1690.
“ Post-office,	1610.
“ Tea Introduced,	1720.
“ Rail Road Constructed,	1827.
“ Telegraph Line,	1844.
“ Telegraph Cable,	1858.

I did complain sir, but I had been cruelly persecuted under Pontius Pilate's terrible rough treatment.

TREATIES OF INTEREST.

Ryswick,	1697.	Algiers,	1795.
Utrecht,	1713.	France (with),	1800.
Aix la Chapelle,	1748.	Ghent,	1814.

Paris.	1763.	Webster-Ashburton	1842.
Versailles,	1783.	Guadalupe Hidalgo,	1858.

Perry's Treaty, 1854.

Religion undoubtedly awards purer virtues and finer graces, with grander principles.

INVENTIONS AND INVENTORS.

Lightning Rod	invented in 1752	by Franklin.
Cotton Gin,	" " 1793	Whitney.
Steamboat,	" " 1807	Fulton,
Plow (Cast Iron),	" " 1819	Wood.
Telegraph,	" " 1837	Morse.
Rubber (vulcanized)	" " 1839	Goodyear.
Machine (Sewing),	" " 1843	Howe.
Harvesting Machine,	" " 1845	McCormick.
Bridge at St. Louis,	" " 1867	Eads.
Telephone,	" " 1877	Bell.
Phonograph(Talking)	" " 1877	Edison, Thos.
Light (Electric),	" " 1878	Thos. Edison.

VERSE FOR INVENTIONS.

Let conscience stand preeminent, that reason
may here be thy proper light.

VERSE FOR INVENTORS.

Franklin will find where Morse generated his
magnetic electricity by examining that.

NOTED NOVELISTS OF U. S.

Cooper, Fenimore, Hawthorne, Brown, Irving.
THE NOVELIST can follow his best imaginations.

NOTED HISTORIANS OF U. S.

Hildreth, Sparks, Motley, Lossing, Prescott,
Irving, Headley, Bancroft.

THIS HISTORIAN has shown much less prejudice in
his biographies.

NOTED POETS OF U. S.

Halleck, Willis, Poe, Freneau, Whittier, Lowell,
Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson, Dana.

POETS had written poetry freighted with love long
before Emerson died.

NOTED JOURNALISTS OF U. S.

Bryant, Greeley, Bennett.

JOURNALISTS buy good books.

NOTED SCULPTORS OF U. S.

Powers, Greenough, Story, Hosmer.

SCULPTORS possess great skill, however.

NOTED PAINTERS OF U. S.

West, Stuart, Page, Trumbull, Copley, Sully.

THE PAINTER who constantly strives secures the
prize.

NOTED ORATORS OF U. S.

Clay, Webster, Everett, Calhoun, Sumner,

THE ORATOR, who speaks enthusiastically, controls
his congregation

THE ELEVEN CONFEDERATE STATES.

South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana,
Florida, Georgia, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North
Carolina, Tennessee,

Some men are leaving Florida, going to Virginia
and Northern Tennessee.

QUESTIONS AND QUERIES.

1. Give date of Washington's first inauguration.
2. Name the presidents that have served two

terms in office.

3. Name those that died in office.
4. Who was our bachelor president?
5. Who assassinated President Lincoln? When?
6. Who assassinated President Garfield? When?
7. Name the members of our President's Cabinet.
8. Who is now chief justice of United States?
9. Give causes of the second war with England.
10. When, where, and by whom was the battle of Tippecanoe fought?
11. Give an account of Hull's surrender at Detroit.
12. Give verse and events of the War of 1812.
13. Give cause, events, and verse of Mexican War.
14. What was the "Monroe Doctrine"?
15. What occasioned the great debate between Hayne and Webster in 1832?
16. How many and what States passed secession ordinances? Which one took the lead? When?
17. Give the history of the formation of Southern Confederacy.
18. Give causes of the Civil War.
19. Give verse and events of this war.
20. Who were Mason and Slidell?
21. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?
22. Give purchases of U. S. and cost of each.
23. Give state admitted into the Union.
24. Give all included in the Verse of Firsts.
25. Give the Rebellions and Insurrections.
26. Give the U. S. wars.
27. Give the Treaties and dates of each.
28. Give everything included in the Miscellaneous verse.
29. What is the Civil Service Reform?
30. Name the Acts and Bills. Give dates and verse.
31. Give the principal Inventions and inventors of the same, giving dates and verses.
32. Name the noted Novelists of the U. S. The Historians, the Poets, Journalists, Sculptors, Painters, Orators, and Statesmen.
33. Give an account of the Greely expedition.
34. Name the Presidents in chronological order.
35. What is meant by the Western Reserve?
36. What was termed "The Palace in the Wilderness"?
37. Who said, "To the victors belong the spoils"?
38. When and how often does Congress assemble?
39. Who is president of the Senate?

40. Who is speaker of the House of Representatives?
41. Who is the Governor of your state?
42. What is the meaning of *E Pluribus Unum*?
43. Who administers the oath of office to the President?
44. What is meant by the "City of the dead?"
45. Who is Petroleum V. Nasby?—David R. Locke of the *Toledo Blade* (1833.)
46. What officer in our government is known as "the cipher officer"? Vice-President.
47. How much salary did President Grant draw?
48. How is the District of Columbia represented in Congress?—The same as any other territory.
49. Who wrote the "Battle cry of Freedom"?
50. What is meant by Mason and Dixon's Line?
51. Who is Commander-in-Chief of our Army?
52. What is "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" What is meant by the "Joint High Commission"?
53. What is a Star Route?
54. What was the "Cheese box on a raft"?
55. Who said "Go west young man"?
56. What President in his inaugural address used the expression, "With malice toward none, with charity for all?"
57. What was the Confederate flag called?
58. Who was the "Prince of American Letters"? Washington Irving.
59. Who stopped to kiss a slave child on his way to execution? John Brown, at Harper's Ferry.
60. Who is "Josh Billings?" Henry W. Shaw, a humorous writer of Massachusetts.
61. Who issued the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation? Abraham Lincoln.
62. Who was the "Cincinnatus of the West"?
63. When do we hold our National election?
64. What is meant by the "Latter Day Saints"?
65. Who is Mark Twain? Samuel J. Clemens.
66. What state was once an Independent Republic?

67. What battle is called "the battle on the house tops"? Monterey.
68. Who were the Abolitionists? Filibusters?
69. For what did Elisha Kent Kane search?
70. What became of Walker the Filibuster?
71. Write a biography of Jefferson Davis.
72. Why did Daniel Boone remove to Missouri?
73. Where was Kit Carson's home?
74. What state is the "Mother of Presidents?"
75. What is meant by "He has gone up Salt River"?
76. Does a territorial representative have a vote in Congress?
77. How many men were called for during the Civil War?
78. What is meant by the "Associated Press"?
79. " " " " Grand Army of the Republic?
80. What is meant by murder in the first degree? Second? Third?
81. What President went to the Capital in disguise? When?
82. Can you describe the great seal of the U. S.?
83. Was the U. S. ever out of debt?
84. Why are criminals hung on Friday? It is only a custom.
85. In which state are the counties called parishes? Louisiana.
86. How many Chief Justices have we had?
87. Who is general of the army now?
88. Where is the U. S. military academy? Naval?
89. How did Jackson save the life of an Indian babe?
90. What Secretary of State was stabbed in his own bed?
91. What President was the son of a President?
92. Give the number of U. S. Senators. Representatives.
93. What is meant by Acadia?
94. What is meant by Dixie?

Let each student fill out this list down to the 118th question.

118. Does a Territory have a legislature?
119. Give an account of Morgan's raid in Ind. and O.
120. What caused the duel between Burr and Hamilton?
121. Who was the first settler in your county?
122. What is the length of a term of Congress?
123. How do you determine the year in which a given Congress was in session? Double the Congress, add 1789, and you have the year in which Congress closed.
124. How is the number of a Congress determined? Take the given year, subtract 1789, and divide the remainder by 2, if even, but if odd, add 1 and then divide.
125. Use the following

HOW TO REVIEW HISTORY:

1. Haye a verse placed on the blackboard, and pointing to the first letter of each word in the verse, have the pupils give the names, events, and dates.
2. Call on each pupil in turn to name some person distinguished in the history of our country, and to state something that he did.
3. To name some important battle, and tell something about it.
4. To name some settlement and tell who made it,
5. Let one pupil describe some noted person, and allow the class to guess the name,
6. Describe some important event, and let the class tell when and where it happened,
7. Let one pupil think of some noted historical person, place or event, and the others ask questions to ascertain what is thought of by that pupil.
8. Let one pupil think of some historical character, and then mention to the class one thing after another until some one is able to guess the name. The following is an example: The teacher or pupil remarks "I am thinking of a general who was called, "Rough and Ready," or "I am thinking of a battle that was fought on Sunday." or "I am thinking of a settlement where slavery was first introduced." These, the other pupils are to answer. This is known as "The Thinking Exercise," Try it.
9. Review. Review! Review!! Review!!!

U. S. Civil Government.

1. Departments of the Government.

Legislative.
Executive.
Judicial.

2. Define Government. Law.

3. Kinds of Government.

OUTLINE OF U. S. CONSTITUTION.

1. Definition.

2. Formation.

Time—1787.

Place—Philadelphia.

Manner—By Federal convention.

3. Adoption—By people of the State in convention. Art. VII.

Preamble.

Six purposes of the adoption of the Constitution.

Congress, or Legislative Department.—ARTICLE I.

Section 1.

Senate § 3*.

Members.

Classes § 2.

Number—Two from each State.

Term—Six years.

Election—By State Legislature.

Qualification.

Age, 30; Citizenship, 9 years, § 3.

Resident of State, § 3; Official disembrace, § 6, 2.

Loyalty, Amend., Art. XIV, 3.

Vacancies—How filled, Art. I, § 2, 4†.

Privileges—Arrest, Questions, § 6, 1. [tionery.

Salary—\$5,000; Mileage, 20 cents per mile; \$125 for sta-

Oath, Art. VI, § 3.

Quorum, Art. I, § 5, 1.

President of the Senate, § 3, 4.

Powers and Duties.

Legislative.

Judicial—In trying impeachments, 6.

Number necessary to convict—two-thirds present.

Judgment in impeachment, 7.

1. Removal from office.

2. Removal from office and disqualification.

Subject to further trial in courts.

Elective.

Vice-President, Amend. XII.

President pro tempore, Art. I, § 3, 5.

Senate officers.

Executive.

Appointments, Art. II, § 2, 1.

Treaties, 1.

* If no Article is mentioned, the last one given is referred to.

† Figures standing alone refer to paragraphs of the sections.

D	C	S	P	To judge the election, returns, and qualifications of members,
				To establish rules of proceedings, 2. [bers, Art I, §5, 1.
				To punish and expel members, 2.
				To keep and publish a journal, 3.
				To adjourn for three days without consent of the House, 4.
				House of Representatives, § 2, 1,
				Members.
				Number—At present 325.
				Apportionment, 3—According to population. Now one for Term—Two years [every 151,911.
				Election, Time, Place, and Manner.
				{ Age, 25; Citizenship, 7 years;
				Qualifications { Residence in State; Loyalty, A. XIV, 3;
				{ Official Discumbrance, Art. I, § 6. 2.
				Privileges—Arrest, Question, § 6, 1.
				Oath—Art. VI, 3. Salary--\$5,000.
				Quorum—Vrt. I, § 5, 1.
				Speaker of the House,.....
				Salary, \$8,000.
				Powers and Duties.
				Legislative
				Exclusive as to bills of Revenue; § 7. 1
				Concurrent.
				To originate all impeachments, § 2, 5.
				Elective.
				President of U. S., Amend. XII.
				House officers, Art. I, § 2.
				Special—Same as the Senate.
				Powers of Congress (The Senate and House jointly), §§ 1 to 18.
				Express.
				To lay taxes, duties, etc.
				To borrow money.
				To regulate commerce.
				To establish rules of Naturalization and laws of Bankruptcy
				To coin money and regulate its value.
				To fix the standard of weights and measures.
				To fix the penalties for counterfeiting U. S. coins.
				To establish U. S. courts.
				To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal.
				To raise and support armies and navies.
				To make rules for the government of the army and navy,
				Incidental. [etc.
				To purchase foreign territory.
				To establish military and naval academies.
				To make internal improvements.
				To create corporations.
				To make all laws necessary to carry into effect an express or plainiy implied power of Congress.
				Duration—Each Congress lasts for two years from the 4th of March of the odd years. No. of present Congress....
				Sessions, § 4, 2.
				Regular sessions—Annual, commencing first Monday in Dec.
				Special sessions—At call of President.
				Laws.
				Passage.
				With President's consent. Art. II, § 7, 2.
				Without President's consent.

D c Prohibitions upon Congress.

- To suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, § 9.
- To pass bill of attainder, 3.
- To pass ex post facto law, 3.
- To lay taxes on exports from states, 5.
- To favor the commerce of particular States, 5.
- To grant titles of nobility, 7.
- To establish religion or to prohibit its exercise, Amend. II.
- To abridge the freedom of speech or of the press. [ment.
- To deny the right of assembling to petition the Govern-

Executive Department—ARTICLE II.

Object.

- To enforce the law.

Officers.

President of U. S.

Qualifications.

- Age; Citizenship, Birth.

Term—Four years.

Election.

By Electors, Art. XII.

Number of electors—The number of Senators and Chosen—As State Legislatures direct. [Representatives

Voting—By ballot.

Signing, sealing, certifying, and transmitting lists of Opening lists. [votes.

Counting votes.

Declaring results.

By House of Representatives. [vote.

Votes—Taken by States—Each State having one

Majority necessary to choice.

Powers and Duties.

Commander-in-chief of army and navy, Art. II. §1, 1.

Grants pardons and reprieves, 1.

Makes treaties, provided two thirds of Senators concur

Makes appointments, 2.

Removes officers. (Tenure of Office Bill).

Fills vacancies.

Recommends measures to Congress, §3.

Sees that the laws are executed.

Presidential Succession.

The Hoar Succession Bill provides that, if, at any time, there be no President or Vice-President, the office of President shall devolve on the members of the Cabinet in the following order:

Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Interior.

Vice President of U. S.

Elected—With the President by the Presidential electors: or by the Senate, in case of no choice by the electors.

Term—Four years.

Qualifications—Same as for President; but he cannot be Salary—\$8,000. [chosen from same State as President.

Powers and Duties.

Presides over the Senate, and gives casting vote in case of a tie. In case there be no President, he succeeds to the powers and duties of that office.

D. o Cabinet (The Constitutional advisers of the President).
 Officers—The Heads of the seven Executive Departments.
 SECRETARY OF STATE—At the head of the State Department. Has charge of foreign and domestic affairs.
 SECRETARY OF TREASURY—At the head of the Treasury Department. Has charge of collection and disbursement of public moneys.
 SECRETARY OF WAR—At the head of the War Department. Has charge of the army and military affairs.
 ATTORNEY GENERAL—At the head of the Department of Justice. The legal department of the Government.
 POSTMASTER GENERAL—At the head of the Postoffice Department. Has charge of the transmission and distribution of mails.
 SECRETARY OF NAVY—At the head of the Navy Department. Has charge of Navy and naval affairs.
 SECRETARY OF INTERIOR—At the head of the Interior Department. Has charge of public lands, pensions, patents, education, Indians, etc.
 Appointed—By the President, with advice and consent of the Senate.
 Salary—\$8,000 per year.

Judicial Department—ARTICLE III.

Object—To interpret the law.

Vested in—Supreme and Inferior Courts.

Judges.

Appointed—By the Pres. with advice and consent of Senate.
 Tenure of office (A. III, §1)—During life or good behavior, but
 Retired—on full salary after 70 yrs. of age and 10 yrs. service.
 Removable—By impeachment, and conviction before Senate.

Courts.

Supreme Court, § 1.

Members.

Chief Justice.....
Eight Associate Justices

Salary—Chief Justice, \$10,500, Ass. Justices each \$10,000.

Terms of Court—One each year at Washington.

Original Jurisdiction.

All cases affecting ambassadors, consuls, etc.
 Controversies between two States; or
 Between a State and citizen of another State; or
 Between a State and any foreign State; or
 Between citizens of a State and foreign State.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

All cases of law and equity where the Inferior Courts have original Jurisdiction.

Inferior Courts. (U. S. Circuit and District Courts).

Jurisdiction.

Cases between citizens of different States.

Cases in which U. S. is a party.

Cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

All crimes against the U. S., but

The trial of crimes must be by jury; and

Must be held in State where the crime was committed.

Appeals to the Supreme Court—may be had in all cases in law and equity with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make.

D C	Circuit Courts.
	Number of Circuits--Nine,
	Judges--One to each Circuit, assisted by a Supreme Judge.
	Salary of Circuit Judges--\$6,000
	Terms--.....
	District Courts.
	Number of Districts--(One or more in each State)
	Salary of District Judges--\$3,500 to \$5,000.
	Miscellaneous.
	States.
	Prohibitions.
	To enter into a treaty or alliance. Art. I, § 10, 2.
	To grant letters of marque and reprisal, 2.
	To coin money or emit bills of credit, 2.
	To pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts, 2.
	To grant any title of nobility, 2.
	To lay duties only to pay for inspection, 2.
	Powers and Duties.
	To all powers not delegated to U. S.
	To protection.
	In form of Government, Art. IV, § 4.
	Against invasion, § 4.
	Against domestic violence, § 4.
	To fugitives from justice, § 2, 3.
	To credit in records, acts, etc., § 1.
	Personal Rights.
	The right to freedom of worship, of speech, of the press.
	The right to bear arms.
	The right to domicile, Amend. III.
	The right to be secure against search and seizure, Am. IV.
	The right to be accused by a grand jury, Amend. V.
	Not be subject to two trials for the same crime.
	Not to be a witness against himself.
	Right to private property.
	Right to jury trial. Amendment VI.
	Right to witnesses and counsel.
	To habeas corpus writ.
	To be protected against unreasonable bail, excessive fines, Amendments, Art. V. [etc., Amend. VIII.]
	How proposed.
	By two-thirds vote in Congress.
	By conventions.
	How adopted,
	By State Legislatures.
	By conventions in three-fourths of the States.
	Validity of Public Debt, Art. VI, 1.
	The Supreme Law of the Land, 2.
	Oath of officers, 3. Treason, Art. III, § 3.

Circuits and Circuit Judges.

First Circuit--Maine, N.H., Rhode Island, Mass; John Lowell, Mass.
 Second Circuit--Conn., Vt., N. Y.; W. J. Wallace, of New York.
 Third Circuit--Penn., N. J., De., Wm. McKennan, of Penn.
 Fourth Circuit--N. C., S. C., Md., Va., W. Va.; H. L. Bond, Md.
 Fifth Circuit--Miss., La., Ala., Fla., Ga., Texas; D. A. Pardee, La.
 Sixth Circuit--Ohio, Mich., Ky., Tenn.; John Baxter, of Tenn.
 Seventh Circuit--Ind., Ill., Wis.; W. Q. Gresham, of Ind. [Kan.
 Eighth Circuit--Mo., Ia., Minn., Ark., Neb., Kan., Col.; D. J. Brewer,
 Ninth Circuit--Cal., Nevada, and Oregon; L. Sawyer, of Cal.

in U. S. Government.

(Student's State).

1. Representation.

In Congress.	
Senators.	
Representatives,	
Number--One from each Congressional District.....	
From Student's District No....,	
In Executive Department.	
Officers furnished by the State.	
Presidents.....	
Vice-Presidents.....	
Cabinet officers.....	
In the Judiciary.	
Judges in U. S. Courts from the State.....	

2. No. of the U. S. Circuit in which the State lies,.....
3. No. of U. S. Judicial Districts into which the State is divided:

Eastern District.	Western District.
Northern District	Southern District.
The States are not all divided alike. Let the student mark the ones into which his State is divided.	
4. Circuit Courts.

Number--The number of Districts in the State.	
Terms	
Held.....	
Circuit Judge--At present	
Supreme Judge that assists.....	

5. District Courts.

Number--The number of Districts in the State.	
Terms	
Held	
District Judges.....	

Civil Government of Missouri.

Outline of The State Constitution.

- 1 Definition.
- 2 Adoption—Schedule, §§9-13
 - | Time—1875. (The first was adopted in 1820, second, in 1865).
 - | Manner—By majority vote of the people, § 13.
- 3 Divisions
 - { Preamble.
 - { Fifteen Articles.
 - { Schedule.
 - { Ordinance

Preamble.
"We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for his goodness, do, for the better government of the State, establish this Constitution."

- ARTICLE I.
 - | Boundaries, § 1.
- ARTICLE II.
 - | Bill of Rights,
- ARTICLE III.
 - | Distribution of Powers.
 - | Legislative.
 - | Executive.
 - | Judicial.
- ARTICLE IV.
 - | Legislature.
 - | Consists of Senate and House of Representatives.
 - | Senate.
 - | Members. From .. Senatorial District
 - | Number—Fixed at 34, § 5.
 - | Elected—By the people of their respective districts.
 - | Term—4 years, § 5.
 - | Qualification.
 - | 30 years old; Male citizen of U. S.; 3 years a voter in Missouri; Resident of the District he represents;
 - | Must have paid a State and County tax within the year next preceding the election.
 - | Salary, § 16.
 - | Per diem to be fixed by law. (\$5 per day for 70 days, or less, and \$1 per day thereafter; \$30 for stationery, postage and other incidental expenses;
 - | Mileage--A fixed sum for each county.
 - | Classes, § 10.
 - | First Class--From odd Districts, elected every four years, beginning in 1876.
 - | Second Class--From even Districts, elected every four years, beginning in 1878.

VIII

CONSTITUTION OF MO.

D L S Senatorial Districts, § 5.

Powers, special.

To try impeachments of the House.

" choose a president pro tempore and other officers.

" expel or punish its own members.

" punish persons not members, etc.

" adjourn from day to day, § 18.

" adjourn for not more than 3 days, § 23.

" judge of the election and qualification of its own

" originate bills, § 26. [members, § 17.]

" sit with closed doors when, etc., § 19.

" appoint committee to examine State institutions, § 16.

" amend or reject bills, § 26.

Quorum--Majority of members-elect, § 18.

House of Representatives, § 1.

Members.

Number--Variable, at present 140, § 2.

Elected--By the people, every two yrs., beginning in 1876,

Term--2 years, § 2.

Qualifications, § 4.

| 24 years old, 2 years a voter in Mo. Other
qualification same as for Senators.

Compensation--Same as for senators, § 16.

Apportionment, § 2-7.

Speaker of the House.....

Powers, special, § 17.

| Sole power of impeachment. Other, powers same as Sen.

Requirements of the Legislature.

As to assembling--Biennially, the first Wednesday after the
first of January next after general election, beginning
with 1877, § 20. Governor can call extra sessions, § 29.

" oath, § 15.

" secrecy of sessions, § 19.

" style of all laws, Art VI, § 24.

" process of Legislation, § 25.

| How bills are passed, § 28-40.

| How a bill becomes a law, §§ 38, 39, 40.

" "Emergency clause," § 36.

" promulgating the statute laws, § 41.

" publishing journal of proceedings, etc., § 42.

" appropriations of money, § 43.

" counting vote for executive officers, etc., Art. V, § 3.

" joint and concurrent resolutions, § 14.

In reconsidering a vote on a defeated bill, § 35.

Shall decide contested elections for Gov. and Lieu. Gov., § 25.

" provide court-room at capital for Supreme court, A. VI,

" establish a probate court in every county, § 34. [\$10.]

As to government of county court, § 31.

" regulation of Justices of the Peace, § 37.

" registration of votes in cities, Art. VIII, § 5.

" contested election cases, § 39.

" organization and classification of cities and towns, Art. IX, § 7.

" fees of county officers, § 12.

" county, township, or municipal officers, § 14.

" free public schools, Art. XI, §§ 1, 3

" State University, § 5. (Normal Schools?)

" Appropriation of State's revenue for school purposes-\$7.

" freight and passenger tariff—Art. XII, § 13.

" officer of a failing bank—§ 27.

D L R As to military laws, Art. XIII, § 2.

" safe keeping of public arms, § 7.

" removal of county, city, town, and township officers,

" appointment of officers, § 9. [Art. XIV, § 7.]

" lottery and gift enterprise tickets, § 10.

Shall pass all such laws as may be necessary to carry this Constitution into full effect, Schedule, § 15.

Powers of General Assembly.

As to apportionment of Senators and Representatives, A. IV. [§ 7.]

" altering senatorial and representative districts, § 9.

" adjournment, § 22.

" changing a judicial circuit, Art. VI, § 24.

" additional judges, §§ 27, 28.

" filling vacancies and fixing salaries, §§ 29, 32, 33.

" election of clerks of courts of record, §§ 39, 40.

" day fixed for general election, Art. VIII, § 1.

" counting ballots in contested election, § 3.

" right of suffrage, § 10.

" township organizations, Art. IX, § 8.

" City of St. Louis, §§ 23, 25,

" taxation, Art. X, §§ 1, 21.

" property of incorporated companies, Art. XII, § 4.

" military service and organization, Art. XIII, §§ 1, 4.

" amendments, Art. XIV, §§ 2, 3.

Prohibitions upon General Assembly.

As to amendments, Art. II, § 3,

" freedom of speech, § 14.

" ex post facto law, etc., § 15.

" division of county in forming senatorial districts, Art.

" subject matter of a bill, § 28. [IV, § 9.]

" acts revived or amended, §§ 33, 34.

" time of a law going into effect, § 36.

" manner of a bill becoming a law, § 37. Legislative Proceedings.

" State's revenue, § 43.

[ceedings.]

" appropriation of money, § 43.

" creating State debt, § 44.

" giving or lending the credit of the State, § 45.

" granting public money, §§ 46, 47. Notice also §§ 47, 48.

" Railroad corporations, etc., §§ 49, 50.

" debt or obligation to the State, §§ 51, 52.

" local or special law, §§ 53, 54.

" extra sessions, § 55.

" laws repealed, etc., by resolution, Art. V, § 14.

" salaries of judges of courts of record, Art. VI, § 33.

" establishing new counties, etc. Art. Art. IX, § 3.

" taxing corporations, Art. X, §§ 2, 10.

" sectarian institutions, Art. XI, § 11.

" creating or benefiting corporations, Art. XII, §§ 2, 3, 16

" a retrospective law, § 19.

" street railroad, § 20.

" bank, §§ 25, 27.

" primary disposal of the soil, Art. XIV, § 1.

" taxing property of non residents, § 1.

" fees of State and municipal officers, § 8.

" payment of certain already redeemed bonds, Ordinance.

X

D ARTICLE V.

Executive Department.

Officers { Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State,
State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General,
Superintendent of Public Schools, § 1.

Number--The seven given above.

Elected--By the people, at general election--Returns of election, § 3.

Term--4 years, and begins on second Monday of January next after election, § 2. Superintendent of Public Schools elected every four years from 1878--all the rest every four years from 1876. All except Lieutenant Governor must keep their offices at the capital, § 1.

Accountability, Art VII. § 12.

State Board of Education--Composed of Superintendent of Schools, Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General. The last three are ex officio members Art. XI, § 4.

State Board of Equalization--Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Sec'y of State, Attorney Gen, A. X, § 18.

Governor, Art. V.

Qualifications.

Must be a male citizen, 35 yrs. old, 7 years a resident of State- 10 yrs, a citizen of U. S., § 5.

Compensation, \$5,000 per year.

Powers.

Supreme Executive, § 4,

Conservative of the peace, § 6.,

May call out the militia, etc, § 7.

May grant reprieves, etc . § 8.

Convene General Assembly, § 9,

As to Appropriation Bill, § 13.

As to reports of Executive officers, § 22.

As to militia officers, A. XIII, §§ 3, 6.

Duties.*

As to execution of the laws, Art. V, § 6.

As to reprieves, commutations, or pardons granted, §§.

To make recommendations and give information to

To account to Leg. for moneys handled, §10. [Leg., §9.

To fill vacancies not otherwise provided for by law, §11.

To appoint Curators of State University, Art. XI, § 5.

As to bills and joint resolutions, Art. V. §§ 12, 13.

As to militia officers, Art. XII, § 6, Art. V. § 7.

Succession,

Lieutenant Governor, President pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker of House of Representatives.

These succeed to the Governorship in order named

Lieutenant Governor;

Salary— Same as members of the General Assembly.

Qualification—Same as for Governor, § 5.

Powers.

May debate all questions in committee of the whole, §15.

Duties.

To preside over the Senate, § 15.

To give casting vote in Senate and joint sessions, § 15.

To discharge all duties of the Gov. when so acting.

* Each officer has duties prescribed by statute. Governor and Treasurer are ineligible to re-election.

Secretary of State
Compensation, \$ 3,000.	
Qualifications.	
Male citizen, 25 years old, Resident of Mo. 5 years, § 19.	
Duties	
To keep the seal of the State, § 20.	
To keep a register of all official acts of the Governor, § 21.	
State Auditor.....	
Salary—\$3,000.	
Qualifications—Same as for Sec'y of State.	
Duties	
To issue warrants for payment of all obligations of the State, Art. X, § 16.	
State Treasurer.....	
Salary—\$3,000. Art. V, § 24	
Qualification—Same as for Sec'y of State.	
Duties.	
To select bank and deposit therein all the State's money coming into his hands, Art. X, § 15.	
To keep separate accounts of all the various State funds	
To keep accounts of all warrants received, § 16. [§ 16.	
To publish quarterly statements of the condition of the State fund, § 16.	
Attorney General.	
Salary—\$3,000.	
Qualifications—Same as Sec'y of State.	
Duties.	
Implied and statute.	
Member of Boards of Education and Equalization.	
Superintendent of Public Schools.	
Salary—\$3,000.	
Qualification—Same as Sec'y of State.	
Duties—Implied and statute.	
ARTICLE VI.	Supreme Court, St. Louis Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, Criminal Courts, Probate, County, and Municipal Courts.
Judicial Department.	{ Supreme Court, St. Louis Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, Criminal Courts, Probate, County, and Municipal Courts.
Supreme Court.	
Members.	
Number—5 judges. The one oldest in commission Chief Justice, § 5.	
Compensation—\$4,500.	
Qualifications—A citizen of U. S., 30 years old, Citizen of Mo. 5 years, and learned in the law, § 4.	
Tenure of Office—Ten yrs. One elected every two years, § 4.	
Term of Office begins—Jan. 1, following election, § 7.	
Jurisdiction.	
Co-extensive with the State, § 2.	
Appellate, § 2.	
Extends to all questions by appeal from Circuit Court, St. Louis Court of Appeals, or by writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other remedial writs, § 3.	
Extends over all other courts, §§ 3, 12.	
Terms of Court.	
Two annually, commencing on third Tuesdays of April Held—at the seat of government, § 9. [and October, § 9.	
Tie in opinion, § 11.	
Quorum -3 judges.	
Chief Justice—One oldest in commission.....	
Clerk—Chosen by the court, § 39.	

D. J. St: Louis Court of Appeals.*

Members.

Number—Three, § 13.

Qualifications.

Same as members of the Supreme Court, and must be a resident of the district, § 13

Salary—\$5,500.

Tenure of Office—Twelve years. One elected every 4 yrs. by the people, § 13.

Terms begin—First Monday of January after election, §§ Jurisdiction, § 12. [11, 16.]

Is appellate.

Extends over all other courts within its territory, § 12. Terms of Court, § 14.

Two annually, first Mondays of March and October Held—in St. Louis.

Presidenting Officer—One having the oldest license to practice Quorum—Two judges, § 16. [law in the State, § 16.]

Clerk—Chosen by the Court.

Circuit Courts.

Number of Circuits in the State—Twenty nine.

Members of each Court. Student's Circuit

Number—One. §§ 24, 58. Circuit Court of St. Louis county—Qualifications, § 26. [five judges]

A citizen of U. S. 5 years; 30 years old; qualified voter of the State 3 years; resident of the Circuit.

Salary, \$ 33—\$2,000. \$1,000 additional is paid by Jackson and Buchanan counties and \$3,500 additional by St. Louis.

Tenure of Office—Six years, § 25.

Terms begin—Fixed by statute.

Jurisdiction, § 22.

Appellate, original, or concurrent as provided by statute.

Extends over county or counties composing its circuit.

Extends to all cases, criminal or civil, not otherwise provided for by statute.

Extends over all courts inferior to themselves, §§ 22, 29.

Terms of Court.

Two each year in each county—in some counties three.

Held—generally at the court-house.

Clerk—elected by the people. Of Student's county

Criminal Courts.

Members.

Number—one.

Qualifications—statute.

Tenure of Office—statute.

Terms begin—statute.

Jurisdiction, § 31.

Territorial jurisdiction—statute.

Extends to criminal cases.

* There is also a Kansas City Court of Appeals, created by a Constitutional amendment adopted in November 1884 (The only amendment to our present Constitution). The same outline as that above may be used. The Court is held in Kansas City, and the compensation is \$3,500. The following are the present judges:

D. J.	Is original
	Terms—statute
	Held—statute.
	Compensation, §33,
Probate Courts.	
	Members.
	Number—one, § 34,
	Qualifications statute.
	Tenure of Office—statute.
	Terms begin—statute.....
	Compensation, § 33.....
Jurisdiction.	
	Co-extensive with the county.
	Extends to probate matters, § 34.
	Is original.
	Terms--statute,.....
	Held.....
County Court.	
	Members.
	Number—One or not more than three, § 36. When three, the county is divided into two districts. One judge is elected from each district and one from the county at large.
	Qualifications--statute..... [large]
	Tenure of Office.....
	Terms begin--statute.....
	Salary, § 33.....
Jurisdiction.	
	Extends over their own county.
	Extends to all county business, § 36.
	Is original.
	Terms.....
	Held.....
	Presiding Judge--The one elected by the county at large.
	Clerk (County Clerk)--Elected by the people of the county.
Municipal Corporation Courts.	
	Members,
	Number--Statute.....
	Qualifications
	Tenure of Office.....
	Terms begin.....
	Salary.....
Jurisdiction--Prescribed by Statute.	
	Terms.....
	Held--within municipal corporation to which each belongs.
ARTICLE VII.	
	Impeachment.
	Those liable, § 1.
	Officers of the Executive Department, and Judges in the Judicial Department, except Judges of the probate, county, and municipal corporation courts.
	For what offenses. § 1.
	High crimes, Misdemeanors, Misconduct, habits of Drunkenness, and Oppression in office.
	How tried, § 2.
	By Senate.
	Two-thirds vote necessary to convict ,

D I Effect of conviction, § 2.

Removal from office.

Disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the State.

ARTICLE VIII

Suffrage.

These entitled, § 2.

21 years old, a citizen of U. S., or must have declared his intention to become a citizen not less than one year nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.

Must have resided in the State one year, and in county, city, or town where he would vote, for 60 days immediately preceding the election.

Privileged from arrest—during attendance at, or in going to and returning from election, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, § 4.

Residence not forfeited, § 7.

To those absent because in service of the State.

To those absent because in service of U. S.

To those in navigation.

To students of an institution of learning.

To inmates of poor-houses or asylums, supported at public expense.

To those confined in prison, § 7. [public expense.]

Those not entitled to vote.

Inmates of public poor-houses, prisons, or asylums, supported at public expense, while so kept or confined, § 8.

Officers, soldiers, marines of the land or navy army of U. S. § 11.

Persons convicted of felony, or other infamous crimes, § 10.

Elections.

By the people, shall be by ballot, § 3.

By persons in a representative capacity, shall be viva voce, How conducted, § 3. [§ 6.]

Election officers (judges and clerks) are sworn not to disclose how any one has voted, except as a witness in judicial proceedings.

Voter offers his written or printed ballot.

It is numbered by the officer receiving it.

The same number is placed opposite the name of the voter on the list of voters.

Eligibility of Candidate for office, § 12.

No one may be elected, or appointed, to any office, civil or military, unless he be a citizen of U. S. and a resident of this State for one year next preceding election or appointment.

Ineligibility to office, Art. XIV, §§ 3, 4, 6.

Those who fight a duel or assist thereat as second.

Those who send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge.

Those who agree to go out of the State to fight. [to fight.]

Those holding an office of profit or trust under U. S.

Those who have not taken an oath to support the Constitution of U. S. and of Mo., etc.

ARTICLE IX.

Counties, cities, and towns.

Appropriations for public or private enterprises, etc §, 6.

Fees of County or Municipal officers, etc. §§, 12 & 13.

Organization and classifications of cities and towns. §, 7.

Qualifications of officers in cities or counties of more than 100,000 inhabitants, § 18. Chartered Cities, §§ 16, 17.

ARTICLE X.

Revenue and Taxation.

How levied. Purposes? § 3, § 1.

Subjects of taxation §, 7.

Property exempt from taxation. §, 6.

Valuation of property for taxation. §, 11.

Rate of taxation limited, §§, 8, 11, and Sched. § 8.

Incorporation tax, § 21.

ARTICLE XI.

Education—Free schools, §§ 1, 3.

How and for whom maintained.

Object, § 1.

Means, §§ 6, 7, 8.

State school fund.

County school fund.

State tax af 5 cents on the \$100, § 7.

Local taxation, § 7.

Distribution and Custody of Funds.

state funds.

Invested in bonds of U. S. or of Mo.

State Treasurer, custodian.

County funds.

Loaned at interest, § 10.

County court, custodian (implied), § 8.

Supervision of Public Instruction, § 4.

Religious co-operation forbidden, § 11

ARTICLE XII.

Corporations.

Notice §§ 4, 5, 9, 10, 24.

ARTICLE XIII.

Militia.

Those subject to duty, § 1.

Officers, § 5.

Privileged from arrest, § 5.

ARTICLE XIV.

Miscellaneous.

As to acts committed under orders of military authorities.

Immunity of Senators and representatives, § 12.

Tenure of office, § 5.

Investigation of official acts of officers havin charge of

Once a year. By the grand jury, § 11. [public funds]

ARTICLE XV.

Mode of amending the Constitution.

First method, §2.

Second method, § 3.

D	Schedule.
	Object, § 1.
	Section 17.
Ordinance.	
	Object—To prevent the possible second payment of 1918 bonds of the Pacific Railroad.

1	State officers.
	Elective. Salaries, except Governor, \$3,000.
	Seven Executive officers (given in the outline).
	Register of Lands.—.....
	Elected for four years from 1876.
	Three Railroad Commissioners.....
	One elected every two years at general election.
	Judges of the Supreme Court (given in the outline).
A	Appointive.
	Adjutant General.....
	Warden of Penitentiary.....
	Physician to the Penitentiary.....
	Insurance Superintendent
	Three fish Commissioners.....
	Commissioners of Permanent Seat of Government.
	Tobacco Inspector.....
	Coal-oil Inspector.....
	State Claim Agent, (Temporary).....
	Engineer Topographical Survey.....

The Govenor, State Auditor, and Attorney General are Fund Commissioners. These exercise a general whatch-care over the financial management of the state's revenue and debt.

The Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General are inspectors of the penitentiary.

The Sec'y of State, Auditor and Register of Lands, constitute a committee on public printing.

Missouri also has a State Board of Agriculture, a State Horticultural Society, a State Library, a Beaurau of Labor Statistics, State Board of Pharmacy, and a State Board of Health.

STATE INSTITUTIONS,

State University—Columbia.

School of Mines--Rolla.

Normal School, District No. 1,—Kirksville,

Normal School, District No. 2,—Wa rensburg.

Normal School, District No. 3, --Cape Girardeau.

Normal School,—Lincoln Institute (colored), Jefferson City,

ASYLUMS,

Lunatic Asylum,—Fulton.

Lunatic Asylum,—St. Joseph.

Institute for Education of Deaf and Dumb,—Fulton.

School for Education of the Blind,—St. Louis.

Insane Asylum*—St. Louis.

Penitentiary,—Jefferson City.

*This asylu m belongs to and is controlled by the City of St Louis.
The state appropriates a small amount to its support.

State of Missouri.

1 Territorial Divisions.

Counties—Established by the State.
 Townships (Congressional)—Established by U. S. Government.
 Uniform and fixed areas.
 Difference between Congressional and Municipal townships.
 Sections*—Established by U. S. Government.

2 Political Divisions.

First Class—Political or Municipal Corporations.
 School Districts, Villages, Towns, Cities, and Counties.
 Second Class—Without Corporate Powers.
 Municipal Townships (becomes a member of the First Class when the county has organized under "Township Organization,") Representative Districts, Judicial Districts or Circuits, Congressional Districts.

First Class.

Counties.

Name. Student's county.....
 Divisions.

Municipal Townships.....

Number in the county.....

Object—For convenience of elections and county government.

Formed—“Laid off” and named by county court.

Boundary Line—Cannot be run through a town or through the “common fields belonging thereto.”

Justices of the Peace, Art. VI, § 37.....

Elected for and by the people of the Township.

Officers—When county is under township organization

Assessor.....

Collector.....

Treasurer.....

Constable

Road Overseer.....

Judicial Districts—From which a judge of the county

Number—Two. [court is elected.]

Composed—of whole municipal townships.

Election Districts.

Composed—of a township or a portion of a single township—never a portion of two different townships

Object—For convenience of voters.

Election Precincts—Polling or voting places fixed by the county court.

Officers.

Representatives in State Legislature.

Number.....

Names.....

Probate Judge.....

Circuit Clerk.....

County Clerk.....

Treasurer.....

Prosecuting Attorney.....

Sheriff.....

* Sub-divisions of these are made by individuals and corporations, as in the laying out of towns and cities, and in the transfer of real estate.

XVIII

F C O	Surveyor.....
	Public Administrator.....
	School Commissioner.....
	Coroner.....
	Judges of the County Court.
	Judge at large.....
	Other two.....
	Collector.....
	Assessor.....
	Recorder of Deeds.....
Courts.	
	Circuit Court of the County—For outline, see page XII.
	Judge—the judge of the Circuit in which the county lies.
	Tenure of Office—6 years.
	Terms of court.....
	Clerk.....
	Probate court—Outline on page XIII.
	Judge.....
	Tenure of Office.....
	Terms.....
	Municipal Corporation Courts. Outline on page XIII.
County Court,	
	Judges Three.
	Tenure of Office.....
	Salary.....
	Terms
	Presiding Judge —The judge at large.....
	Clerk.....
Powers and Duties.	
	Controls and manages all county property.
	Buys, or sells real estate as needs of the county demand.
	Has control of county finances
	Directs the levy of taxes for county purposes.
	Authorizes the opening of new public roads, etc.
	Erects new Townships, or changes the boundaries of Townships, to suit public convenience.
	Is custodian and manager of the county school fund.
	Makes settlements with County Collector and Treasurer, and examines into the accounts of the latter.
	Is custodian of the bonds given by the county officers,
	Exercises a general supervision over all county affairs, agents or servants.
	Overseer and superintendent of all county interests.
County Seat.	
	Removed—By two-thirds vote of all those voting on the proposition. When the proposition is defeated, it cannot be submitted again for five years.
The County Court sits with the Clerk, Surveyor, and Assessor, as a Board of Equalization, to adjust the assessment of property for taxation, and, upon appeal, to release such assessment if the Assessor's valuation seems too high. In counties under Townships organization, the Sheriff is a member of the Board.	

School Districts.

Object—The management of school affairs.

Irregularity of Outline.

Officers—School Directors.

Number—Three. In independent districts of cities and towns, six.

Powers and Duties.

To maintain school for at least seven months in school year (commencing July 1st and ending June 30th).

To direct the levy of a school tax not to exceed 4 mills on To employ teachers. [the dollar.

To keep school house and grounds in good condition.

To purchase and furnish globes, maps, charts, etc., for use of the school.

To supply the necessary fuel for the school-room.

To furnish a janitor unless otherwise mentioned in the teacher's contract.

To establish and maintain school for both whites and those of African descent.

To make all estimates of the amounts necessary to carry into effect all these legal obligations.

To determine the time of begining school

To prescribe a course of study for the schools.

To grade the school under their charge.

To appropriate money for necessary incidental expenses.

To audit and allow all claims against the district for services rendered, etc., under their direction.

Powers of the District.

To take private property for a schools-house site, paying a reasonable compensation therefor.

To increase the length of school term beyond seven months, and increase the rate of taxation sufficiently to run the school for the time voted for; but, in country districts, the tax must not exceed 65 cents on the \$100, and in towns not over \$1 on the \$100.

To vote tax to build a new school-house and to make repairs.

To sell an old house or grounds no longer needed.

To elect directors. [rowed.

To issue bonds for existing indebtedness, or for money bor-

To change district boundary lines, etc.*

Village.

Incorporation.

County Court, when presented with a petition signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants of the town, may grant the Board of Trustees. [prayer.

Members.

Number--5 in villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants, and 9 in Villages of more than 2,500 inhabilants.

* Any or all these powers, except the last, may be exercised at a special or called meeting, but are usually exercised by vote of the annual meeting held on the first Tuesday in April.

F M	Qualifications.
	Male citizen of U. S., 21 yrs. old, a house-holder, and must have resided in the Village for 1 yr. before election.
	Oath of office--Must take and subscribe an oath to obey the Constitution of U. S. and of Mo., and to demean himself faithfully in office.
	Elected--On Tuesday after the first Monday in April.
	Tenure of Office--1 year.
	Powers.
	To appoint within 20 days after election a chairman, who is vested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for the trial and punishment of offenses against the ordinances of the corporation.
	To judge the qualifications and election of its own members.
	To punish a member, or other persons, for disorderly conduct in its presence.
	To expel a member--No member can be expelled twice for the same offense. Read § 5010, Revised Statute.
	Quorum--A majority of the members. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members. Notice the similarity here and elsewhere to the U. S Congress.
	Other Officers.
	Assessor, Collector, Constable, Marshal, Treasurer, and such other officers, or agents, as may be necessary, are appointed and salaries fixed by the Board of Trustees.
	Manner of Enforcing Authority. Tax collections, §.....
	Fines and Penalties, § †.....
	Recovery of Property, §.....
	Suits for recovery of fines, and appeal of Defendant, §.....
	Change of Name, §.....
	Disincorporation,.....
Cities.	
	Classification by Population.*
	A Village contains less than 500 inhabitants.
	A City of the Fourth Class, 500 to 5,000.
	, " Third Class, 5,000 to 20,000.
	, " Second Class, 20,000 to 100,000.
	, " First Class, 100,000 or more.
	City of the Fourth Class.
	Officers--Executive.
	Mayor. Of Student's town.....
	Salary.....
	Qualifications.
	Male citizen of U. S., 30 years old, a freeholder in the city, a resident for 5 years next preceding election.
	Elected--By the voters of the city.
	Tenure of Office--Two years.

*A city by virtue of its population belongs to one of these classes; but it is optional with the city whether it incorporate in the class to which it belongs or not. It may choose to remain in one of the lower classes.

† Let the student take the Statutes and find these sections.

F C M Powers and Duties.*

- Sits with the Board of Aldermen and votes in case of a tie.
- Executes the laws.
- Superintends the affairs of the city.
- May veto ordinances.
- Appoints certain officers.
- Makes an annual report to the Board of the financial condition and needs of the city.
- Shall sign the commissions of all city officers.
- Shall sign orders and drafts on the Treasurer, and require city clerk to attest them and attach the seal of the city.
- Shall keep a record of all orders and drafts signed.
- May remove any city officer with consent of the Board.
- Call out all citizens between 18 and 50 years of age to enforce the laws.
- May remit fines and grant reprieves or pardons for offenses under the ordinances.
- Shall preside over all meetings of the Board.
- Make suggestions to the Board of such legislation as he thinks proper.
- Shall hold his court in the room provided therefor by the city, and keep it open except on Sundays.
- Shall be a conservator of the peace.
- Has exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses against the ordinances.
- Must keep a docket of all cases tried before him.
- May issue warrants to the city marshal, the county Sheriff, or any constable of the city, commanding the arrest of parties charged with offenses.
- Shall not try criminal cases, §.....
- May compel the attendance of witnesses.
- May punish, by fine or imprisonment, for contempt shown his court, or his orders and processes.
- May impose the cost of trial upon those who make the charges or complaints, when he is satisfied that the prosecution was commenced without probable cause and from malicious motives.
- May postpone a trial, for good cause, to a fixed day, binding the defendant for his appearance at the time appointed for the trial.
- Officers—Legislative,
- Board of Aldermen.
- Members.....
- Number—Two in each ward. There must be at least two wards,
- Salary.....
- Qualifications—Male citizen of U. S , 21 years old, freeholder in the city, resident for one year before election,
- Elected—By the people. One in each ward annually.
- Tenure of office—Two years.

* The Mayor's jurisdiction under ordinances extends for five miles beyond city limits

F O B Powers.

All the powers exercised by the Village Trustees, also—
 To license and regulate dramshops, shows, etc., for one mile from corporate limits.
 To tax merchants and peddlers.
 To regulate the sale of liquors.
 To regulate the storage of gunpowder and combustible material.
 To regulate or prohibit the sloughtering of animals in the city limits.
 To remove the marshal, assistant marshal, or policemen,
 To compel the attendance of witnesses. [for cause]
 To compel the production of papers relating to any subject under consideration in which the interests of the city are involved.
 To punish vagrants, idlers, gamblers, and others having no visible means of support.
 To prevent the carrying on of any business detrimental to the public health.
 To issue bonds payable in one year, etc.
 To provide for enumeration of the inhabitants of the city.
 To impose fines not to exceed \$100
 To enforce ordinances for maintenance of the peace, good government, health, and welfare of the city, its trade, commerce, and manufactories.
 To license drays.
 To impose a license-tax on auctioneers, bell and tenpin alleys, butchers, meat-markets, meat-yeards, billiard-tables and shuffle-boards, bagatelle-tables, pigeon-hole tables, and any other tables on which games are played for amusement, gift enterprises, patent-right dealers, auction-houses, and druggists.
 To create offices, and provide by ordinance for the manner of choosing officers to fill them.
 To define, by ordinances, the duties, powers and privileges of all city officers wherin these are not prescribed by

City Clerk.

[statute.]

Clerk of Board of Aldermen.

Elected--By the Board.

Treasurer, Collector, Street Commissioners, City Attorney,
 Appointed by the mayor, with advice and consent of Board.
 Assistant Marshal and Policemen.

Elected--Method left to Board of Aldermen.

Style of Ordinances.

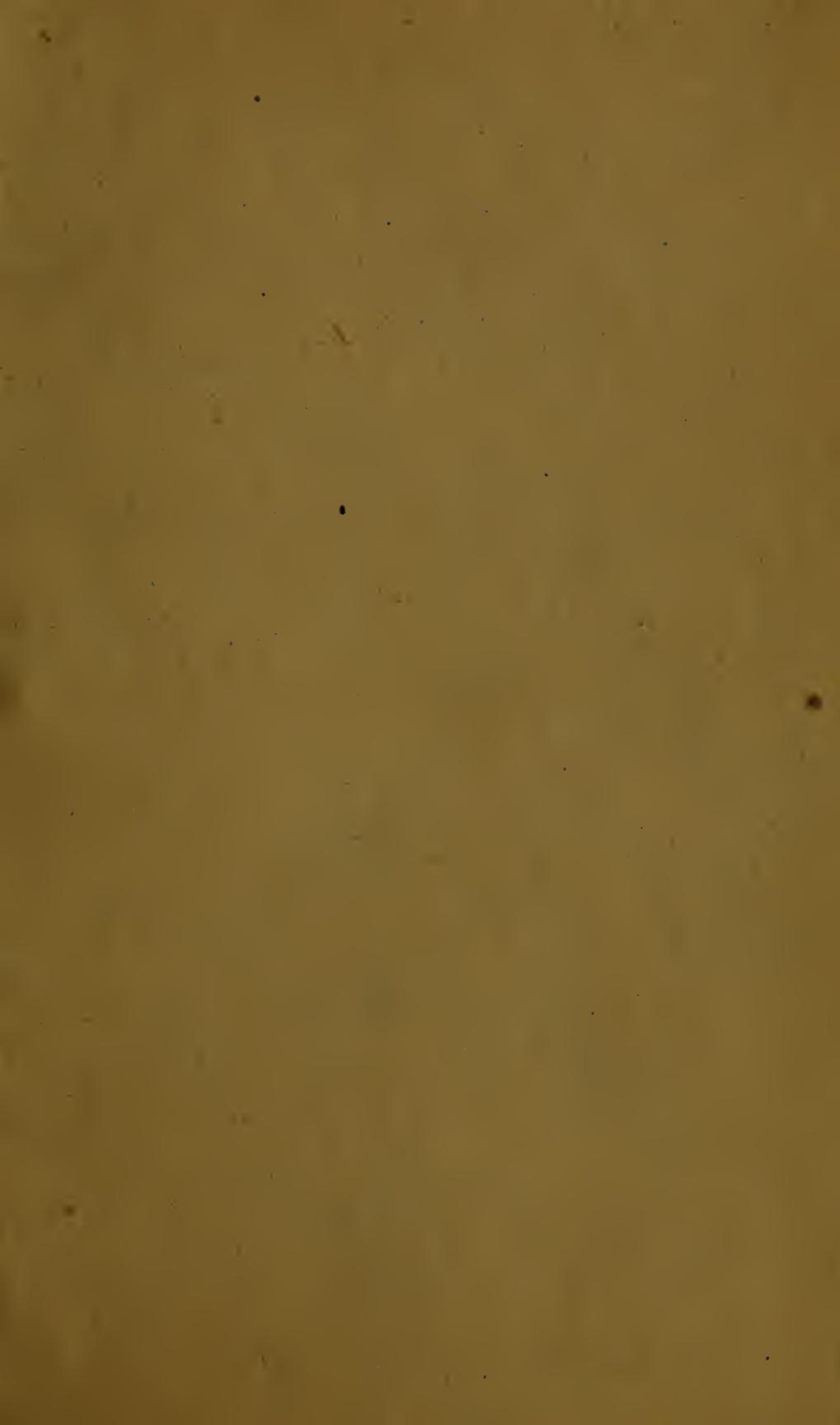
All ordinances must begin with the prescribed formula,
 "Beit ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of
as follows:..

 Owing to the increase and frequent changes in statutory law, it is impossible to give a complete outline of any of the municipal divisions.

F	City of the Third Class.
	Officers—Executive.
	Mayor.....
	Salary.....
	Qualifications—Same as in City of Fourth Class.
	Elected—By the people.
	Powers and Duties.
	Appoints a Street Commissioner.
	Other powers, see statute.
	Officers—Legislative.
	Council.
	Members
	Number—Two in each ward. There must be at least four wards in the city. [Aldermen.]
	Qualifications—25 years old, other—Same as for Aldermen.
	Elected—By the people. 1 from each ward annually.
	Salary.....
	Tenure of Office—Two years.
	Powers and Duties.
	All the powers exercised by a board of Aldermen, and many others in addition—See statute.
	Other Officers.
	Marshal, Recorder, City Attorney, Treasurer, Assessor, and
	Salary..... [Collector.]
	Qualifications.....
	Elected—By the people.
	City of Second Class.
	Officers—Elective.
	Mayor.
	Salary
	Qualifications—21 years old, 1 years residence, etc.
	Elected—By the people for 2 years.
	Powers and Duties—See Statute.
	Officers—Legislative.
	Common Council.
	Members
	Number.....
	Qualifications—See Statute.
	Salary.....
	Elected—By the people for two years.
	Powers and Duties—See Statute.
	Other Officers.
	Elective.
	City Recorder, City Attorney, Auditor, and Treasurer.
	Salary.....
	Qualifications.....
	Tenure of Office—1 year.
	Appointive.
	City Clerk, City Engineer, Assessor, Counselor, Comptroller.
	City of the First Class.
	Officers—Executive.
	Mayor.....
	Salary.....
	Qualifications.....
	Elected—By the people for four years.
	Powers and Duties—See Statute.

XXIV

F C Officers—Legislative	
Municipal Assembly (Two Houses).	
Council	
Members.	
Number—Thirteen.	
Salary.....	
Qualifications	
Elected—By the people for four years.	
Time—Six at one general election, and Seven at the general election two years afterward	
Powers and Duties—See Statute.	
House of Delegates.	
Members.	
Number--Thirteen.	
Salary.....	
Qualifications	
Elected—By the people for two years.	
Powers and Duties--See statute.	
Other Officers.	
Elective.	
Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Treasurer, Collector, Recorder of Deeds, Inspector of weights and measures, Sheriff, Coroner, Marshal, Public Administrator, President of Board of Assessors and President of Board of public improvement.	
Salary	
Qualifications—See Statute.	
Elected--By the people for 4 years.	
Appointive--Tenure of office 4 years.	
Recorder of Votes, City Counselor, District Assessor, Sup't of Workhouse, Sup't of House of Refuge, Sup't of Fire and Police Telegraphs, Commissioner of Supplies, Assessor of Water Rates, Two Police Justices, Attorney, Jailer, Five Commissioners on Streets, Sewers, Water Supply, Harbor and Wharf, and a Gas Commissioner.	
Second Class of Political Divisions.	
Representative Districts. Art. IV, § 2.	
Purpose--To elect Representatives to lower house of State Leg-	
Composed--Of whole counties or part of a county. [islature.	
Number--Variable--at present 12 140	
Redistricted--By General Assembly	
Senatorial Districts.	
Purpose--From which to elect State Senators.	
Composed--Of one county or a number of counties.	
Number--Fixed at 34.	
Redistricted--By Legislature.	
Judicial Circuits.	
Purpose--For circuit court system.	
Composed--Of one county or a number of counties.	
Number--29	
Changed--By Legislature.	
Congressional Districts.	
Purpose--From which to elect U. S. Representatives.	
Number--Variable. At present 14. Number determined by dividing population of the State by ratio of Representation.	
Redistricted--Every ten years by the State Legislature.	



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